

## Reagan Seeks to Sell France, China Set Atom Sale

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's draft budget for the fiscal year 1986 contains a proposal to sell the Federal Housing Administration's private assets.

The agency has provided three-quarters of the \$1 billion in mortgage insurance for the past five years.

Basically, the FHA is a giant mortgage-insurance company that produced a profit of \$9.4 million last year. It has been credited with making the United States a nation of home owners by assisting many first-time home buyers who have moderate incomes.

The agency was created by the National Housing Act of 1934 to combat the effects of the Depression. Its policies set standards that are followed widely in the home-building and mortgage industries.

The housing agency cannot be dismantled unless Congress approves legislation to do so, and there has been bipartisan support for the agency's programs.

Confidential budget documents state that under the proposal "FHA will be sold in its entirety as

a single package, including all existing assets and liabilities," to "private bidders" in the "private sector."

The proposal, tentatively approved by Mr. Reagan, dramatizes his commitment to sell federal assets.

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■ A Pentagon budget of \$298.7 billion has been approved by House and Senate conferees.

■ U.S. lawmakers agreed on a draft for a \$52-billion farm bill.

sets and to transfer federal programs to private industry.

The budget documents, provided to The New York Times on Friday by a White House official on the condition that he not be named, say: "The sale of FHA to the private sector is assumed to take place by the end of 1989. Sale at this time presumes that at least two years will be required to develop an appropriate sale price, obtain legal authority, advertise and negotiate final sale."

It is not clear what would happen to the agency's employees, or who would want to buy the agency, which derives substantial income from mortgage-insurance premiums. The officials have estimated the value of the agency at about \$3 billion.

Even though congressional approval for the sale seems unlikely, Mr. Reagan might include the proposal in his budget to help reduce projected future deficits. Presidents often include proposals even if they are unlikely to be accepted because they want to shrink the deficit figures listed in the budget.

Cabinet officers got their first glimpse of Mr. Reagan's budget Thursday, but it will not become public until it is submitted to Congress in early February.

The 1987 draft budget also proposes reducing Medicare physician fees, restricting federal payment for home health services and cutting spending on AIDS.

Doctors' fees under Medicare, a health insurance program for 26.5 million elderly and disabled people, have been frozen since July 1984.

The new proposal, for the fiscal year that starts next Oct. 1, would for the first time call for a reduction in Medicare payments to physicians for services that the government identifies as overpriced.

In addition, according to budget documents, the Office of Management and Budget is proposing an across-the-board reduction in the maximum fees that Medicare pays to physicians for various services.

The draft budget also seeks to cancel a portion of 1986 spending for AIDS, required immune deficiency syndrome, reducing the amount to \$190 million, from the \$238 million just appropriated by Congress. The budget proposal

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## French Firms Will Provide Two Reactors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — After seven years of negotiations, France and China have reached agreement in principle for the construction of a nuclear power station at Daya Bay in southern China, according to French government sources.

The agreement, valued at \$1.3 billion, was reached during a visit to Paris last week by Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng of China, in which remaining problems such as pricing and finance were settled, the sources at the Ministry for Industrial Redevelopment and External Trade said Saturday.

The project calls for construction of two reactors of 900 megawatts each by the French companies Framatome and Electricite de France. Britain's General Electric Corp. is to provide turbines.

China will sign a letter of intent, which virtually has the legal value of a contract, by March 1, the sources said.

"In terms of the money, it is certainly China's biggest deal ever," said a French diplomat who handles nuclear affairs in China.

The entire cost of China's first, full-scale nuclear power plant is estimated at \$3.5 billion. Groundwork for the station is already under way at Daya Bay, near the border with Hong Kong.

An initial French-Chinese agreement for nuclear cooperation was signed in 1975, and three years later discussions opened on a proposal that Framatome build a power station at Sunan, near Shanghai.

The project was shelved in 1979, however, amid Chinese concern about funds. Talks reopened in 1980 on proposals to build the plant at Daya Bay in Guangdong Province.

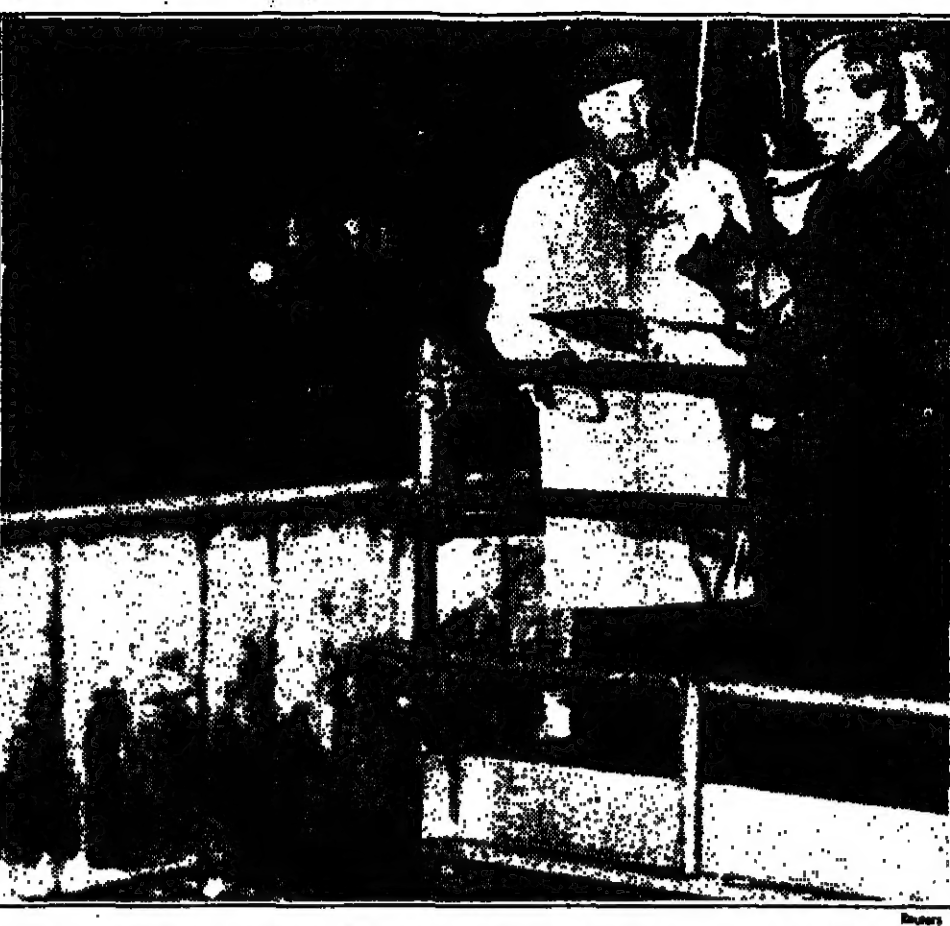
The talks speeded in 1982, when Mr. Li visited France, but there were still uncertain moments in the past year, especially over interest rates charged by French banks.

A Chinese-Hong Kong company, the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co., has undertaken to sell Hong Kong 70 percent of the electricity the plant generates.

Chinese sources said the project would be completed by 1991, but French officials said that such a timetable would be impossible to meet.

■ U.S.-China Agreement Gains  
Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Assisted by last-minute lobbying from industry and Vice President George Bush, the first U.S. nuclear power cooperation agreement with

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George P. Shultz at the Berlin Wall with Eberhard Diepgen, the mayor of West Berlin.

## U.S. Offers to Be a Guarantor In an Afghan Peace Settlement

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has announced its willingness to serve as a guarantor of a peace settlement in Afghanistan that would include both a withdrawal of Soviet troops and an end to U.S. aid to the rebels.

Formal notification of the U.S. position was made in a letter sent Wednesday to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, and made public in a speech Friday by John C. Whitehead, deputy secretary of state.

He said the letter conveyed the Reagan administration's acceptance of the draft text of a detailed instrument that is being negotiated indirectly between Afghanistan and Pakistan, with the UN as a mediator. The text, not yet made public, reportedly includes provisions for noninterference.

The second technically would be between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but Soviet and U.S. guarantees would be needed to make it viable.

Diego Cordovez of Ecuador, the deputy undersecretary-general heading mediation efforts, said the U.S. position would be helpful.

"I am very happy and satisfied that the United States has taken this step," he said.

Soviet officials are said to have expressed increased interest recently in a political settlement to the

war in Afghanistan. Soviet troops intervened there six years ago.

But Moscow has accused the United States of trying to subvert the Afghan government by supplying weapons to Afghan rebels through neighboring Pakistan.

Mr. Whitehead did not speak explicitly of ending aid to the rebels. But officials familiar with the issue said that acceptance of the draft text implied a willingness to halt such support. A State Department official said this represented a new step in U.S. policy.

"It basically means that the United States will support the obligation of noninterference that would be undertaken by Pakistan," said a foreign diplomat familiar with the situation. "The issue has now reached a very critical stage."

In his speech, Whitehead said that three of four basic documents had already been drafted: agreements on mutual noninterference and noninterference, voluntary return of two to three million refugees and certain international guarantees. The fourth, dealing with the withdrawal of Soviet troops, remains to be written.

"The issue of withdrawal lies at the heart of the Afghan problem," Mr. Whitehead said, noting that approximately 120,000 Soviet military personnel were in Afghanistan, with another 30,000 just across the border.

He said the letter conveyed "our readiness to accept the draft guarantees that Cordovez has presented," provided that "the central issue of Soviet troop withdrawal and its interrelationship to the other instruments" are resolved.

The Soviet Union reportedly has already agreed to act as a guarantor, although it has raised questions about some aspects of the drafts.

The next round of talks, scheduled to begin Monday in Geneva, is to address how a Soviet withdrawal would be linked with other aspects of a peace accord.

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## Shultz Raises Rights Issues in Ceausescu Talks

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Secretary of State George P. Shultz conferred Sunday with President Nicolae Ceausescu in an effort to ease tensions between the two countries over Romania's human rights record.

The two men agreed to try to resolve the problem through systematic consultations.

Mr. Shultz, apparently trying to avoid the impression that the Reagan administration is using Romania's lucrative trade with the United States to pressure Mr. Ceausescu, said that the talks were "frank and constructive."

He added that "we have set up some procedures that we hope will resolve the problem," but he refused to elaborate.

A senior U.S. official, speaking on condition he not be identified, said later that there had been agreement for regular discussions on two levels: "about the whole broad range of rights issues."

The official said the talks would be conducted in Washington between the State Department counselor, Edward J. Derwinski, and the Romanian Embassy, as well as in Bucharest between Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva and the U.S. ambassador, Roger Kirk.

"I think we will see, instead of infrequent discussions, a sustained effort in Washington and Bucharest to meet these problems head on and see if they can be resolved," the official said.

Romania has depended on exports to the United States to earn billions of dollars to pay its huge Western foreign debt, Mr. Ceausescu's chief economic priority.

In return, U.S. administrations have granted Romania most-favored-nation trade status for the last 10 years as a way of encouraging it to continue policies relatively independent of the Soviet Union.

During the past year, however, the Reagan administration has come under growing pressure from critics of Romania's repressive internal rule.

In particular, many members of Congress, angered by persecution of some religious groups such as evangelistic movements of Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists, have mounted a drive to revoke Romania's trade benefits.

Despite administration efforts to play down the issue publicly, that was the principal topic during Mr. Shultz's three hours of talks with Mr. Ceausescu. Their private meeting took up half of the six hours that Mr. Shultz spent in Bucharest following his arrival Sunday morning from Berlin and his departure Sunday night for Budapest.

In Berlin, Mr. Shultz called the city a symbol of the "unnatural and

inhuman" division of Europe and said Saturday that the United States does "not accept incorporation of Eastern Europe, including East Germany and East Berlin, into a Soviet sphere of influence."

He said that the Russians for 40 years had forced East Europeans "to live in a continent divided by barbed wire, under governments sustained by military power."

Mr. Shultz said that the U.S. search for better relations with Moscow has not caused Mr. Reagan to forget "that there can be no true peace where there is repression, partition or mutual fear, or where we avert our eyes from unpleasant facts."

Instead, he said, the postwar history of Berlin is a reminder that "guns and tanks and rockets are a manifestation of basic differences, not the underlying cause."

Before delivering his address, Mr. Shultz visited the Berlin Wall, accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Eberhard Diepgen, the mayor of West Berlin.

In Bucharest on Sunday, Mr. Shultz also gave Mr. Ceausescu a letter from Mr. Reagan and presented Mr. Vaduva with a letter from Representative Robert C. Michel, a Republican of Illinois and the minority leader of the House of Representatives. Mr. Michel has met the Romanian foreign minister at international parliamentary meetings.

Mr. Shultz refused to divulge the contents of what he called "private messages," but the senior official said that Mr. Michel's letter had been written at Mr. Shultz's request after the secretary learned of his acquaintance with Mr. Vaduva.

The official added that the letter was intended to reinforce to the Romanians the mood in Congress about human rights conditions.

In brief public remarks before the meeting, Mr. Ceausescu, reflecting his government's annoyance at U.S. criticism, said, "The relationship between the United States and Romania is good, but it could be better."

There have been persistent rumors that Mr. Ceausescu, 67, is in ill health and that the severe economic austerity he has imposed on the country might be weakening his grip on power.

U.S. officials said that while Mr. Ceausescu appears to have lost weight in recent months, he appeared energetic and alert in the meeting Sunday.

■ Soviet Assails Shultz  
A Soviet commentator accused Mr. Shultz on Sunday of dashing hopes of better relations that were raised at the Geneva summit meeting last month. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

## Spain Expels Cubans After Abduction Try

MADRID — Spain has expelled four Cuban Embassy staff members whom it accused of trying to kidnap a Cuban defector said by exiles to be a spy.

The four, including the Cuban vice consul, Angel León Cervantes, were put on a Cuban airline flight to Havana on Saturday.

They were detained Friday when they tried to force Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez into a car. The police said that Mr. León Cervantes and an embassy clerk had guns.

The Spanish foreign minister, Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, handed the expulsion notice and a strong protest to the Cuban ambassador, Oscar García Fernández.

Mr. García Fernández said he could not explain the incident, but added: "This gentleman tried to steal money that was not his."

Spanish officials said that Mr. Sánchez Pérez, 50, who ranked as a vice minister, applied for political asylum Nov. 18 and told the police five days ago that he was being followed.

Western diplomats said he worked for Cuba's G-2 secret service. Cuban exiles said he was the paymaster for Cuban spies in Europe and the United States.

In Havana, the Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Sánchez Pérez was a thief, who caused a disturbance when prevented from illegally withdrawing half a million dollars of Cuban government money from a Madrid bank.

Mr. Sánchez Pérez was employed by the State Committee for Technical Material Supply and had arrived in Spain on Nov. 16 on a business trip, the Foreign Ministry statement said.

Spain rejected the Cuban version as "containing false statements and intolerable judgments on the behavior of the Spanish government."



Angel León Cervantes, left, the Cuban vice consul in Madrid, and another Cuban Embassy employee hid their faces as they left Barajas Airport for Havana after being expelled.

## Carlos Romulo, a Founder of the UN And Ex-Philippines Minister, Dies

MANILA — Carlos P. Romulo, 86, a long-time foreign minister of the Philippines and one of the founders of the United Nations, died Sunday after a lingering kidney ailment and other problems, a Philippine Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Romulo underwent emergency surgery on Tuesday for intestinal bleeding and died from circulatory collapse due to brain, heart, lung, liver and kidney failure.

His wife, Beth Day, three sons and a daughter-in-law were with him when he died at the National Kidney Foundation, the ministry spokesman said.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, whose government Mr. Romulo served, mourned his death and

called him "a great and beloved comrade."

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement that described Mr. Romulo as "one of the truly great statesmen of the 20th century."

Spoke for Third World

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

As a co-founder of the United Nations in 1945, Mr. Romulo succeeded in having its charter explicitly endorse the independence of colonized countries. He lived on to become one of the last survivors of the charter's 51 signers.

Mr. Romulo's charm, energy and oratorical skill made him a towering figure at the United Nations, especially in its early years. He felt

that one of his chief missions there was, as he once put it, "voicing the aspirations of millions of voiceless Asians."

He was also a leader at the Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations in 1955 and in other forums. Bandung, an Indonesian city, was the site of a notable early effort at Third World solidarity. It expressed what Mr. Romulo described at the time as "the aroused will of people determined to be masters of their own fate."

Earlier, he became the first Asian president of the UN General Assembly, which he led in 1949 and 1950. He was elected three times to one-month terms as president of the Security Council. He served as his country's chief delegate to the United Nations from 1945 to 1954.



Carlos P. Romulo

Though some of Mr. Romulo's views changed during his lifetime, he was for years a tireless advocate of anti-colonialism and democracy, an implacable critic of communism

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## Meager Military Belies Canada's Size, Commitments

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — When the Canadian armed forces held their largest maneuvers in several decades in Alberta last May and June, they fielded every tank they had in the country — a total of 18.

That is fewer than the number maintained by Britain and West Germany at their own armored training centers in western Canada, according to Canadian officials.

Canadians like to point out that their navy is outnumbered in submarines by an amusement park in Edmonton that offers underwater rides.

The navy has three obsolete diesel subs for patrolling more than 36,300 (59,000 kilometers) miles of coastline on three oceans. Canadians note that the submarines are used not for patrol duties, but in target practice for anti-submarine frigates.

Canada has fewer than 83,000 men and women under arms to defend a territory larger than the United States. It also spends barely 2 percent of its gross national product on defense, less than any other NATO ally except Iceland, which has no army at all, and Luxembourg.

The polar approaches to North America are so exposed that a Canadian Senate committee warned last January that Soviet bombers could fly undetected into the heart of North America.

In September, Foreign Minister Joe Clark alluded to the presence of Soviet submarines under the Arctic ice. Yet the number of Canadian aircraft that perform maritime surveillance has fallen, from 99 in 1955 to 36 this year.

The Progressive Conservative government, which took office in September 1984, has promised to rectify such

weaknesses by increasing spending. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said during his election campaign that a first-class nation needed a first-class defense force.

Canadians, however, often seem unconcerned because they know that the United States will guard them anyway.

With snow and ice to the north and a friendly superpower to the south, Canada has had little incentive to do more. Any increase in military spending is unlikely to enhance the nation's security, and any reduction is unlikely to diminish it.

Even so, its armed forces find it a challenge to carry out their four conventional commitments: to protect Canadian territory, to join the Americans in defending North America, to contribute forces to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to provide peacekeeping units for the United Nations.

"If all my missions were pulled on me simultaneously, I would have some severe problems," said Lieutenant General Charles H. Belzile, the commander of Canada's land forces.

Though Canada lacks the military tradition of some countries, the ability of Canadians to fight is not in doubt.

More than 100,000 Canadians died in two world wars. By the end of World War II, Canada had more than 500,000 volunteers in its armed forces, an air force as big as Britain's and the third largest navy in the world, with 200 ships.

Today, with barely 8,000 combat troops, Canada can no longer field a full infantry division. Most of its 23 aged destroyers and frigates still run on steam in a navy that is barely larger than Ecuador's. The air force has two squadrons of interceptors deployed in Canada's territorial defense, compared with nine squadrons in 1960.

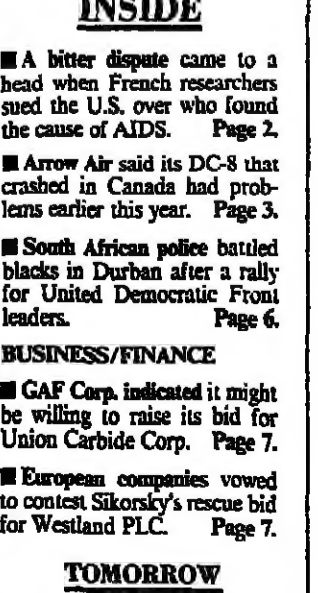
Forty percent of Canadians surveyed in a Gallup poll in October thought their country was spending too little on the military, while 17 percent thought the nation spent too

much on the military.

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Roger Maris, 51, who held baseball's home-run record, died. Pages 6, 15.



The first woman ever to head a major American Indian tribe has been installed as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.



# Fame, Patents at Stake as French Sue U.S. Over AIDS Claim

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A lawsuit filed by a French research organization against the U.S. government to determine who first established the cause of AIDS promises to bring a public airing of a dispute between French and U.S. medical researchers that has been building for more than a year.

Intensifying a bitter dispute, officials of the Pasteur Institute announced Friday that the institute had sued the U.S. government.

The director of the institute, Raymond Dedonder, contended at a news conference that its research team headed by Dr. Luc Montagnier found the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome and developed the first test to detect antibodies to the virus in 1983, a year before an American team led by Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Dedonder said that after months of fruitless negotiations with U.S. officials over recognition of the institute's contributions to AIDS research and related commercial rights, the institute was suing to have its "rights recognized in the name of the scientific ethic."

But Dr. Gallo, the American researcher, said in a telephone interview that the Pasteur Institute was exaggerating its contributions.

"We helped them a lot more than they helped us," he said.

Patent rights to a procedure for detecting antibodies to the AIDS virus in blood have become both the material and symbolic center of the dispute. In the suit, the Pasteur Institute charges that the American researchers made use of virus specimens and research data supplied by

AIDS virus and developing a viral antibody test.

The American researchers subsequently took out a patent on the blood test on behalf of the U.S. government. In doing so, the lawsuit says, they violated a contract specifying that the materials were shared for noncommercial research only.

American scientists counter that they did not use the virus samples they had received from Paris in developing their antibody test.

Intertwined with the matter of credit for a major scientific discovery have been such factors as the prestige of national scientific establishments, the fame and fortune of scientists and their institutes, and possible shares in a future Nobel prize.

The French institute, founded by Louis Pasteur in 1887, is a private, nonprofit foundation, a teaching institute and research center.

In a statement, the Pasteur Institute said it had three main goals: to obtain recognition that the French researchers were the first to discover the virus that causes AIDS; to receive permission for companies to license to sell the blood test without being sued by the U.S. government for counterfeiting; and to secure the right to share in royalties collected by the U.S. government for sales of blood tests by its licensees.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, which administers the National Cancer Institute, refused to comment on the suit until they could study the complaint, which was filed Thursday in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington.

Dr. Lowell Harrison, science adviser to the federal health agency, said when asked to comment on the lawsuit: "We were a bit amazed to learn of this. I think there has been a very sound and constructive dialogue between the parties over time, and everyone involved has been extremely concerned about the sensitive matters being raised."

Dr. Harrison said that in negotiations this summer and fall, American and French scientists had agreed to work toward a statement of the roles of all parties in the scientific discovery of the virus that causes AIDS, a disease for which no cure has been found.

Dr. Harrison also said that the federal government had made known its willingness to allow a Pasteur Institute licensee to market an antibody test in the United States without legal challenge.

The Genetic Systems Corp. of Seattle has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to market a blood test kit it makes under license from the Pasteur Institute.

The Pasteur Institute said the U.S. Patent Office had ignored its request in December 1983 for a patent for a blood test to detect antibodies to the AIDS virus.

The Patent Office subsequently awarded a patent for a similar procedure to the National Cancer Institute research team last May.

"They didn't receive a patent because they didn't have a working blood test," said Dr. Gallo.

Royalties from sales of the test, which now is marketed by five U.S. companies, go to the federal government. The test is widely used to screen donated blood for evidence of the AIDS virus and is increasingly used by individuals.



Dr. Luc Montagnier, right of the Pasteur Institute, holding pictures showing the viruses that his research team, and one headed by Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute, above, linked to AIDS.

At stake in the lawsuit could be millions of dollars in royalties from sales of the test. Dr. Dedonder said that as a private institution, the Pasteur Institute "needs money that comes from the application of research." Future royalties in the U.S. market have been estimated at \$5 million a year.

Although time proved them cor-

rect, when the French researchers first claimed they had discovered the cause of AIDS in 1983, they did not offer what many scientists regarded as conclusive evidence. Nor were they then able to sustain and duplicate the virus in a test tube, a vital step for most research.

Supporters of Dr. Gallo argue that his announcement, published

last year in the journal *Science*, conclusively linked the virus to AIDS and included much more detailed information about the agent, which American researchers were able to grow in quantity.

But many observers say that both the French and American teams made crucial contributions to the understanding of AIDS.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Commemoration in Poland Is Barred

GDANSK, Poland (UPI) — Police blocked Solidarity's founder, Lech Walesa, and 6,000 Poles on Sunday from holding an anniversary observance at a monument to workers killed in 1970 unrest along the Baltic Coast.

Several hundred riot police cordoned off the monument — three tall crosses joined by an anchor, the symbol of hope — and warned those approaching it they would be detained. Witnesses counted at least 70 trucks of riot police and five water cannons around the church and near the memorial.

The police cordon was set up after a mass to commemorate the unrest 15 years ago Monday, during which more than 50 people were shot dead by police. Solidarity, founded as an independent union in 1980 but banned two years later, considers itself an outgrowth of the protests.

### Syrian Missiles Moved, Israel Reports

JERUSALEM (WP) — The Israeli military command said Sunday that Syria had moved batteries of surface-to-air missiles close to the Lebanese border, seriously impairing the ability of Israeli jets to conduct reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

Military officials said that Syria had deployed fixed-place SAM-2s in three locations, each several miles from the Lebanese border. The medium-range missiles can fly over most of central and northern Lebanon, the officials said.

Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, the army chief of staff, noted that a similar redeployment of missile batteries in 1982, shortly before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, led to Israeli air strikes against the installations.

### 2 Confess in Killing of Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI) — The son and stepson of a Mexican diplomat, Manuel Portilla Quevedo, 43, have confessed to the murders of Mr. Portilla and his housemaid, Maria del Carmen Cruz, in October, the Mexican Embassy here said.

Charged in the murders were George Portilla, 22, and José Portilla, 15, according to an embassy statement Saturday. George Portilla is the son of Mrs. Portilla's former wife, Valentina Sumin, and her first husband.

"From investigations and statements rendered by the accused," the statement said, "it was proven that the murder of Dr. Portilla was due to family problems." It added: "George and José, the eldest and youngest sons of Mr. Portilla and Mrs. Sumin, declared themselves guilty of the double homicide."

### Guatemala's President-Elect on Tour

GUATEMALA CITY (NYT) — The new president-elect, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, has begun a quick tour of Central American capitals, the first in a series of trips he plans to take before assuming the presidency of Guatemala next month. He will spend much of the five weeks before he takes office traveling in Latin America and Europe, according to aides.

Mr. Cerezo said Saturday he would visit El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua during his two-day trip. Aides said he would meet with leaders of each country and present his proposal for a Central American parliament, which would be directly elected and would have as its principal task the search for peace in the region.

Mr. Cerezo, who was the overwhelming victor as the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party in elections Dec. 9, is expected to visit the United States next week where he will press his case for increased economic aid.

Marco Vinicio Cerezo

### Trial Begins for 23 Algerian Activists

MEDEA, Algeria (Combined Dispatches) — Twenty-three Algerians accused of belonging to illegal organizations went on trial Sunday in what was expected to be one of the biggest political trials since independence in 1962.

The defendants are members of the Algerian Human Rights League and the Sons of the Martyrs of the Revolution, whose parents played prominent roles in the liberation war against France. Neither organization is recognized by the government of President Bendjedid Chadli.

The defendants, including leaders of the Berber Cultural Movement, are accused of prejudicing the authority of the state, establishing illegal organizations, producing and distributing pamphlets, and organizing unauthorized gatherings. Many were arrested in July for trying to stage demonstrations during the country's national holiday. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

### Liberia Party Drops Election Protest

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — The Liberian Action Party, which has been accused by the military leader, Major General Samuel K. Doe, of backing an unsuccessful coup, has said it is dropping a complaint that elections Oct. 15 were rigged in favor of General Doe.

Tuan Weh, the party's chairman, said Saturday that the party had decided to take the 11 seats it won in the 88-seat legislature "consistent with the spirit of promoting genuine national reconstruction, unity, peace, and understanding."

Mr. Weh appealed to General Doe to grant executive clemency to party members still in detention after the Nov. 12 coup attempt, including the party's presidential candidate, Jackson Doe, no relation to the head of state, and Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was elected to the senate.

### For the Record

Egypt's Supreme Court ruled Saturday that a military tribunal could legally try a policeman accused of killing seven Israeli tourists in October. The Middle East News Agency reported from Cairo.

Voter turnout was moderate under clear, chilly skies Sunday as the Portuguese began voting in nationwide local elections. (AP)

A man was arrested at 10 Downing Street on Friday night in London after he climbed onto the roof of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's official residence and touched off a security alert, Scotland Yard said. He later was released without being charged. (AP)

Surek Singh Barnala, a moderate Sikh leader and the chief of Punjab state, was unanimously elected president Sunday of the Akali Dal party in Amritsar, India. (AP)

### DOONESBURY



## French Group Uses Une Strong-Arm Tactique to Defend Mother Tongue

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A private group here has stepped up the longstanding effort to keep English words out of the French language by suing those who break this country's laws about linguistic purity.

The group is called AGULF, a French acronym for the General Association for the Users of the French Language. It has collected modest civil damages from about 40 groups, including the Paris Opera, Trans World Airlines and the daily *Le Monde*, for using English words to sell or promote a product, a practice banned by a 1975 law.

AGULF's strong-arm tactics have been denounced by some as silly and by others as dictatorial. But its efforts come amid other signs that the French, including the government, are becoming more combative in the struggle to ward off the talent of foreign words.

Many in this country argue that the preservation of French from what commonly is called "Anglo-Saxon hegemonism" is not a matter of petty chauvinism. They see the language as being in real danger and believe that it is the essential ingredient in nothing less than the survival of an independent national identity.

This point was made recently by the minister of culture, Jack Lang, who, in something of a public relations gimmick, wrote a letter in English, complete with a couple of small mistakes, to the head of the government's broadcasting authority, protesting that French radio and television were favoring English and American performers over French.

"Should we fail to take steps promptly?" Mr. Lang said, "we will most certainly lose our identity as a nation — give up our very soul."

Every year, about 15 government ministries publish a list of foreign words, most of them English, that are then banned from use in official communications. The list also furnishes French equivalents, often newly minted, of the banned terms.

Last month, the Secretariat for Technology and Communication published a list of 100 banned words along with the substitute terms, most of them for show business. For "one-man show" the office suggested "spectacle solo." The French word "animateur" is to replace "disk jockey," and "palmarès" means "hit parade."

Making new words is something of an industry here, with members of the gov-

ernmental High Commission for the French Language laboring on substitutions for English words that have crept into the language, many of them arising from new technologies.

A recently published book of 1,500 neologisms includes French words for computer (ordinateur), brain-storming (réunion-méninges), brain (marche), software (logiciel) and digital switching (commutation numérique).

It is into this scene of linguistic defense and invention that AGULF has entered, bringing 44 suits against purported violators of the language law, which prohibits non-French words in efforts to sell products, except in cases where there is no French equivalent.

AGULF, a small group with two lawyers that operates largely out of the home of one of its members, has won virtually all the cases it has pressed since it was formed in 1980.

It sued the Paris Opera for selling English-language programs at a performance of "Bibbidi-Bobbie-Boo." It made Trans World Airlines pay a fine of about \$300 for distributing boarding passes in English at Charles de Gaulle Airport. It brought the bottled water company Evian to court for a new prod-

uct billed as "le fast drink des Alpes." "We don't want to cause financial problems for any enterprises," said Michel Paire, the general secretary of AGULF, in an interview. "We only want to make them pay attention to the law of 1975."

The result, in the view of some here, however, is to give an unpleasant precedent to the defense of the language. This certainly is the view of Hugues Steiner, a Paris furniture maker who was accused by AGULF of violating the law and has been embroiled in a costly legal dispute ever since.

Mr. Steiner's offense was to use the term "showroom" in his advertising brochure. AGULF argued that the words "salle d'exposition" or "hall" — an English word taken into French earlier — existed as alternatives, and the group sued Mr. Steiner for damages on behalf of an aggrieved public.

Mr. Steiner, virtually alone among AGULF's targets, fought back. He alerted sympathetic journalists, mounting highly visible articles. He hired a lawyer and contested the case in court, arguing that "showroom" was part of his trademark.

Confusing "the legitimate defense of

the national heritage by inquisitorial and authoritarian means, evokes a certain dark period in the life of our country," said Mr. Steiner, who was deported from France in World War II and survived confinement in the Auschwitz concentration camp. He made the comment in a letter to President François Mitterrand.

The result of the case was happy for Mr. Steiner, at least at first. He won and collected modest damages from AGULF. But AGULF has appealed the verdict. The appeal says the judgment came in a "hateful context." Mr. Steiner, it contends, was a deportee who accused AGULF of "fascist practices."

The appeal, using language that Mr. Steiner says is slyly anti-Semitic, argues: "The president of the Court of Paris, Miss Gruenstein, might have been influenced by these outrageous remarks."

■ Francophone Conference Set

A meeting of leaders from French-speaking countries is scheduled for Feb. 17 to 19 in Paris. The Associated Press reported from Paris. The meeting, which will focus on protecting and developing the French language, will be attended by delegations from at least 31 countries, said Roland Dumas, minister for external relations.

## Bid to Free U.S. Hostages Has Failed, Sheikh Says

By Charles P. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — A prominent Shiite Moslem cleric says he has run into a "blank wall" in his efforts to arrange the release of four Americans being held hostage in Lebanon.

Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, who is widely regarded as the spiritual leader to Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Army of God, said Saturday that he had "exerted efforts no one else has" to try to win freedom for the hostages.

Sheikh Fadlallah said that he had not been in contact with the kidnappers but with persons who exert influence over them in an effort to obtain the Americans' release. The kidnappers have been claimed by Islamic Jihad.

"I'm afraid I've come up against a blank wall," Sheikh Fadlallah said in an interview. "I'm at a dead end and have not had any results."

Sheikh Fadlallah said he believes that the Americans are being held not as an act against the United States, but solely as bargaining le-

vers to achieve the release of Arab prisoners held in Kuwait.

Seventeen Arabs have been tried by Kuwaiti authorities in connection with the car bombings of the U.S. and French embassies in 1983.

Sheikh Fadlallah said that the case of four French hostages being held in Lebanon is "far more complex," an apparent reference to the political difficulties between France and Iran over France's relations with Iraq.

On Friday, Terry Waite, a special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury who has been seeking the release of the American hostages, delayed his return to Lebanon.

Mr. Waite, who has visited Lebanon on two occasions in the past few weeks and apparently met with the kidnappers of the Americans, was denied a visa to visit Kuwait last week. He had hoped to travel there to discuss the hostage crisis after talks in Washington and London in late November.

Mr. Waite became involved in the hostage problem when the four American hostages addressed an



Sheikh Fadlallah

appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury. The contents of the message, which was delivered to a news agency office in Beirut, were not disclosed.

The four American hostages are Terry A. Anderson, a correspondent of The Associated Press; The Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Catholic priest; David P. Jacobson, director of the American University hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's acting dean of agriculture.

The fate of two other Americans is unclear. Callers speaking for Islamic Jihad claimed in October that William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy, who was kidnapped on March 16, 1984, had been executed. Peter Kilburn, a librarian at American University who disappeared in November 1984 in West Beirut, has not been mentioned by the kidnappers for several months.

On Thursday, two U.S. newspaper columnists, Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta, quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying that Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Buckley both had died in captivity.

Sheikh Fadlallah, who is increasingly being cast as a moderate despite his stature as a fundamentalist, apparently played a key role in obtaining the release of two prominent Lebanese Christian academics from the American University of Beirut who were kidnapped Dec. 7.

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## Ethiopian Relief Official Is Missing, Believed to Be Seeking Asylum in U.S.

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Dawit Wolde Giorgis, head of the Ethiopian government's famine relief program, has been missing for more than three weeks since completing a fund-raising tour in Western Europe and the United States.

Western relief officials in Ethiopia who are in contact with senior members of his government said that Mr. Dawit is widely believed to be seeking political asylum in the United States.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa said it had no information on Mr. Dawit's whereabouts.

(In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman refused Sunday to discuss the case, saying it was department policy not to comment on requests for political asylum. The Associated Press reported.)

As commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Mr. Dawit has become one of the most visible and widely quoted officials in Ethiopia's Marxist gov-

ernment. He has repeatedly assailed Western governments for responding too slowly last year to Ethiopia's severe famine.

His defection would be likely to embarrass the Ethiopian government, which is a close ally of the Soviet Union and a frequent critic of the United States.

Mr. Dawit left Ethiopia on Oct. 25 on a trip intended to raise donations to combat the famine, which is expected to continue next year. He reportedly visited Britain, Belgium, Germany and the United States.

Relief officials said Mr. Dawit met officials in Washington and at the United Nations in New York, and was last heard from in Belgium. He was expected to return to Ethiopia the weekend of Nov. 23.

Mr. Dawit's brother defected from Ethiopia to the United States in September, according to diplomatic sources. The sources said that Mr. Dawit's brother joined his wife in New York, where Mr. Dawit had given her a job with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr. Dawit's absence has delayed planning by the 35 countries and 47 nongovernmental organizations who are working in Addis Ababa on next year's relief effort.

A graduate of Columbia University law school in New York and a major in the Ethiopian Army, Mr. Dawit has been an important and often controversial figure in the government headed by his personal friend, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

During the early 1980s, Mr. Dawit served as governor of Eritrea, a region in northern Ethiopia where rebels have been fighting against the government since 1962.

Two years ago, Colonel Mengistu named him to head the government agency responsible for coordinating famine relief. Mr. Dawit was widely respected by Western relief officials.

In recent months, however, Western aid officials said, Mr. Dawit's influence in the government had waned.

Mr. Dawit, who is divorced, is believed by relief officials to own a home in California.

## Jewish Leader Talks With Jaruzelski

### Bronfman's Meeting in Warsaw Follows Visit to Moscow

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, who met last week with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, spent three days in Moscow before his arrival here but decided to give details of his visit there.

During his three-day stay in Poland, newspapers in Paris and London published speculative reports suggesting that President François Mitterrand of France discussed with both Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and with General Jaruzelski a proposal calling for 15,000 Jewish families to be transported from the Soviet Union to Israel by French planes.

At the Polish government guest house where he and three associates stayed, Mr. Bronfman acknowledged that the trip to Moscow was his second since September and that he hoped to visit there again soon.

He said that he was interested in the plight of Soviet Jews, who want to emigrate but that no interests would be served by revealing who

he met with, what they talked about or even where he stayed.

One newspaper report of the plan suggested that it would be linked to a conference on the Middle East. Another suggested that the Soviet Jews would go first to Poland, where they would board French planes.

Mr. Bronfman dismissed the French and British reports as fanciful and declined further comment. Elan Steinberg, the executive director of the World Jewish Congress, who is with Mr. Bronfman, said that "there are a lot of rumors out there."

He added, "Some are true, some are not."

High Polish officials have said Soviet Jews were not mentioned in General Jaruzelski's talks with Mr. Mitterrand. Officials in Paris also have denied that the Mitterrand-Jaruzelski meeting was about Soviet Jews.

The Bronfman group was not reticent about its reasons for visiting. Mr. Bronfman said that the Jewish population of three million has been reduced to about 6,000.

"We are businessmen who have come to do business," said Israel Singer, secretary-general of the Jewish organization, which represents Jews in 70 countries around the world.

"We wanted to emphasize to the general that the road to the West can lead through Jerusalem," said Mr. Steinberg, adding that the group had stressed that "the fact that Romania and Hungary have most-favored-nation status in the U.S. is not just accidentally linked to the fact that those governments have relatively good records in their treatment of Jews and Jewish issues."

Poland lost the favorable tariff arrangements, known as most-favored-nation status, after martial law was declared in December 1981.

Mr. Bronfman said General Jaruzelski was respectful that U.S. sanctions remain in force despite Poland's release of political prisoners, which the Americans had said was a condition for lifting sanctions.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Trying to Rein In The Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers, 94 strong, are in trouble again, not for the first time since they were enlisted by Stephen F. Austin in 1823 to "range" over the new territory he was putting together and to fight Indians and Mexicans and protect settlers when there was no other law.

During Prohibition in the 1920s, when the manufacture and sale of alcohol was illegal in the United States, they were criticized for being too honest in breaking up liquor stills in defiance of corrupt local authorities. In the 1930s, by contrast, they were in a number of convicted criminals.

This month the Texas attorney general's office accused the Rangers of "incredibly sloppy police work" in accepting the word of Henry Lee Lucas, a confessed serial killer, that he had committed more than 200 murders, and in closing the books on cases that should have remained open.

Ranger police work was once more rough-and-ready than that. One early report went like this: "Come — cattle theft. Defendant — Ollie Peterson. Disposition — Damn bad, had to kill him."

### Short Takes

The National Park Service has turned down a request by the Community for Creative Non-Violence to include a Nativity scene dramatizing the plight of the homeless in its 1985 Christmas pageant near the White House. The group requested permission to exhibit a scene "depicting three black persons — a man, a woman and a child — on a heating grate. The inscription is 'And still there is no room at the inn.' The group is suing in federal court to get the scene included.

In a victory for environmentalists, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that the federal government has broad power to control development on all 100 million acres (40 million hectares) of wetlands — swamps, mud flats and marshes — in the country. The court overturned a lower court ruling that federal writ extended only to lands that were frequently flooded. Wetlands are being developed at the rate of 450,000 acres a year.

Shorter Takes: The average selling price nationally for an



**MOTOR-MOUTH BEAR** — The demand for Teddy Ruxpin, an animated story-telling toy, is outstripping the supply at toy stores in the United States. The eyes, nose and mouth move in synchronization with his voice.

American dwelling is \$93,163, according to Better Homes and Gardens magazine. Averages vary from \$47,500 in Buffalo, New York to \$435,000 in Saddle River, New Jersey. Six hurricanes came ashore in the United States this year, the most in at least 65 years, killing 136 persons and causing \$4.45 billion in damage, according to the National Hurricane Center in Miami. Wisconsin has winnowed 46,000 entries down to five finalists for a new license plate and wording to replace the long-lived slogan "America's Dairyland."

### Notes About People

Edward I. Koch, mayor of New York, has published a new memoir titled "Politics," a sequel to his best-selling "Mayor." Mr. Koch confides that "what used to be called the white lie, or false praise, is permissible 'when you are getting rid of someone who is inadequate.' He also dislikes 'Mush statements. If I'm going to say something, it's going to be substantive and at the least provocative. Hopefully it will also have some humor. That's my style, it's me. I couldn't change it now, at 61 years of age, if I wanted to. And I don't want to."

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger was reported to be unhappy at being left behind in Washington when President

Ronald Reagan met Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva. So unhappy, Secretary of State George P. Shultz joked at the annual Kennedy Center Honors dinner in Washington, that among the cables Mr. Shultz received from the nation's capital while he was in Geneva was one from Mr. Weinberger stating, "Wish you were here and vice versa."

### Police Chase Burglar Into Sewer, Get Lost

Three policemen in Warren, Ohio, who followed tracks in the snow from a burglary scene that led to a sewer opening spent two and a half hours in the city's maze of storm sewers before finding their way out again. Officers on the streets above lost radio contact with the three and resorted to making noises to signal them.

"We tried sirens and that didn't work," said Lieutenant John Mardopoulos. Police then began rapping on manhole covers with fire irons. The officers finally emerged wet, weary and empty-handed. Their quarry disappeared.

Henry Angelo, superintendent of sewers, said his workers always use a guide rope to keep from getting lost.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## U.S. Conferees Approve \$298 Billion for Defense

By Jonathan Fuhrbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have agreed on a Pentagon budget of \$298.7 billion for 1986 and approved limited production of chemical weapons beginning next year, ending a 16-year ban.

Military negotiators from the House and Senate Appropriations committees also agreed to ban testing of anti-satellite missiles and approved \$2.75 billion for President Ronald Reagan's program to develop a space shield against attacking missiles.

The accord, which was reached Friday night, must be approved this week by the full conference committee before it can be considered by the two houses.

[Mr. Reagan is likely to accept the ban on anti-satellite weapons tests to avoid upsetting the agreement on higher spending levels for the Defense Department, congressional and administration sources told The Washington Post on Saturday.]

The proposed appropriation for the Pentagon budget is about half-way between the position held by

the Senate, which allowed an increase to make up for inflation, and that of the House, which wanted to hold the budget to the 1985 level.

But the balanced budget bill that was signed into law last week probably would require cuts that would bring funding below the 1985 level.

In separate bargaining on Capitol Hill, an agreement was reached to reauthorize a price support program for tobacco by passing legislation that would subsidize the sale of surplus tobacco to cigarette companies. The Reagan administration opposes the plan, which it says would cost \$1.1 billion.

The proposal is included in a package of tax and spending measures aimed at cutting the federal budget deficit below projected levels. The bill would carry out part of the savings that were mandated in the budget resolution for 1986.

Conferees still must reach final compromises on other elements of the plan, which would reduce projected deficits by \$60 billion to \$80 billion over three years. Among the unresolved issues are cuts in Medicare, a program to provide medical care for the aged, and the financing of a program to clean up toxic wastes.

## Lawmakers Agree on Draft Of \$52-Billion U.S. Farm Bill

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional conferees have agreed on a farm bill that could send U.S. agricultural policy in abrupt new directions, although it fell short of administration demands for less spending.

With a round of last-minute budget cuts Saturday night, the conferees set projected costs for farm programs at about \$52 billion for three years. This was \$2 billion more than the White House wanted.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block refused to say whether he would recommend that President Ronald Reagan sign the measure. But Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate majority leader, and E. de la Garza, Democrat of Texas and the House Agriculture Committee chairman, were optimistic about presidential approval.

The measure, which must be approved by the House and Senate, ends months of bitter debate over ways to help U.S. agriculture regain lost export markets and at the same time reduce rapidly mounting federal farm spending.

To achieve those aims, the conferees agreed to steps that would reduce the price support floor of

basic commodities such as wheat, corn and milk while modestly cutting farmers' income subsidies.

The administration demanded less spending and a "market-oriented" policy, while state legislators from farming states argued that the staggering agricultural economy required more support from Washington.

Final agreements Saturday on dairy supports and food stamps epitomized those arguments.

The food-stamp agreement, while more costly than the White House wanted, was made as House Democrats and Republicans argued that any further cuts would lead urban legislators to kill the farm bill next week.

The outcome on dairy supports was less than either the House or Senate wanted, but it shaped up as a major victory for the administration in its longstanding effort to override the influential dairy lobby and cut federal supports to discourage surplus milk production.

According to Representative Tony Coelho, Democrat of California, an architect of the agreement, the dairy changes would reduce federal spending by about \$3.4 billion over the life of the bill by gradually dropping supports.

## Arrow Air Says Jet Had Problems Early in Year

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Officials of the Arrow Air charter company have confirmed that the DC-8 airliner that crashed in Canada, killing all 256 people on board, experienced mechanical difficulties earlier this year and aborted two takeoffs in the past six months.

The plane, which was carrying U.S. soldiers home from peacekeeping duty in the Sinai peninsula, crashed Thursday on takeoff at Gander International Airport in Newfoundland.

On a Nov. 15 flight from Grand Rapids, Michigan, the jet's nose lifted into the air but quickly settled back onto the runway after the tail hit the runway, said Robin Mattell, a spokesman for the Miami-based company.

On that flight, the plane was carrying 99 U.S. Marine reservists from Grand Rapids to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, on a weekend emergency mobilization drill. Mr. Mattell said Saturday, He said that a "loading problem" at the rear of the plane was believed to have caused the incident.

After stopping, the airplane took off again and completed its flight without incident, Mr. Mattell said.

On July 28, he said, the same plane was carrying members of the Kentucky Guard and Ohio Air National Guard when forced to abort a takeoff from Toledo, Ohio. After a delay, the plane flew to Bangor, Maine, and West Germany without further problem, Mr. Mattell added.

He said he did not know the nature of the "mechanical problems" on the flight, but stressed that reports of an explosion and engine fire were incorrect.

"I want to emphasize that we have never flown an airplane that was not completely safe to fly," Mr. Mattell said.

When it crashed Thursday, the DC-8 was carrying eight Arrow Air crew members and 248 soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division to their home base at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, from Egypt, where they had completed a tour with the 11-nation Sinai peacekeeping force.

They were the first fatalities for Arrow Air. Mr. Mattell said the airline has flown 40 million miles (about 65 million kilometers) and logged 85,000 hours of flight time in its four-year history.

However, Arrow Air had a number of safety violations in 1984 and last summer agreed to pay a \$34,000 fine for record-keeping



Mike Reton, left, of Canada's National Research Council and Bernie Caiger of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board display flight recorders from the jet that crashed at Gander.

that did not meet the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration.

### De-Icing Still in Question

Christopher Wren of The New York Times reported from Gander: It remained unclear over the weekend what might have caused the four-engine DC-8 to crash almost immediately after taking off before dawn from its 67-minute refueling stop.

Peter Boag, chief investigator from the Canadian Aviation Safety Board, declined Saturday to attach significance to the fact that the plane had not undergone de-icing at Gander before taking off for Kentucky.

The investigator also played down speculation that the plane was overloaded with personal and unit equipment of the soldiers. He said the flight's weight document had shown that cargo weight and balance was within the aircraft's requirements.

Although the aircraft's four engines have been found, Mr. Boag said "no information of any significance" about them had been discovered.

### Fire in U.S. Injures 7 At Costa Rican Embassy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A fire at the Costa Rican Embassy here injured seven persons Sunday, including five members of the family of Ambassador Frederico Vargas.

Mr. Vargas was away at the time, a hospital spokesman said.

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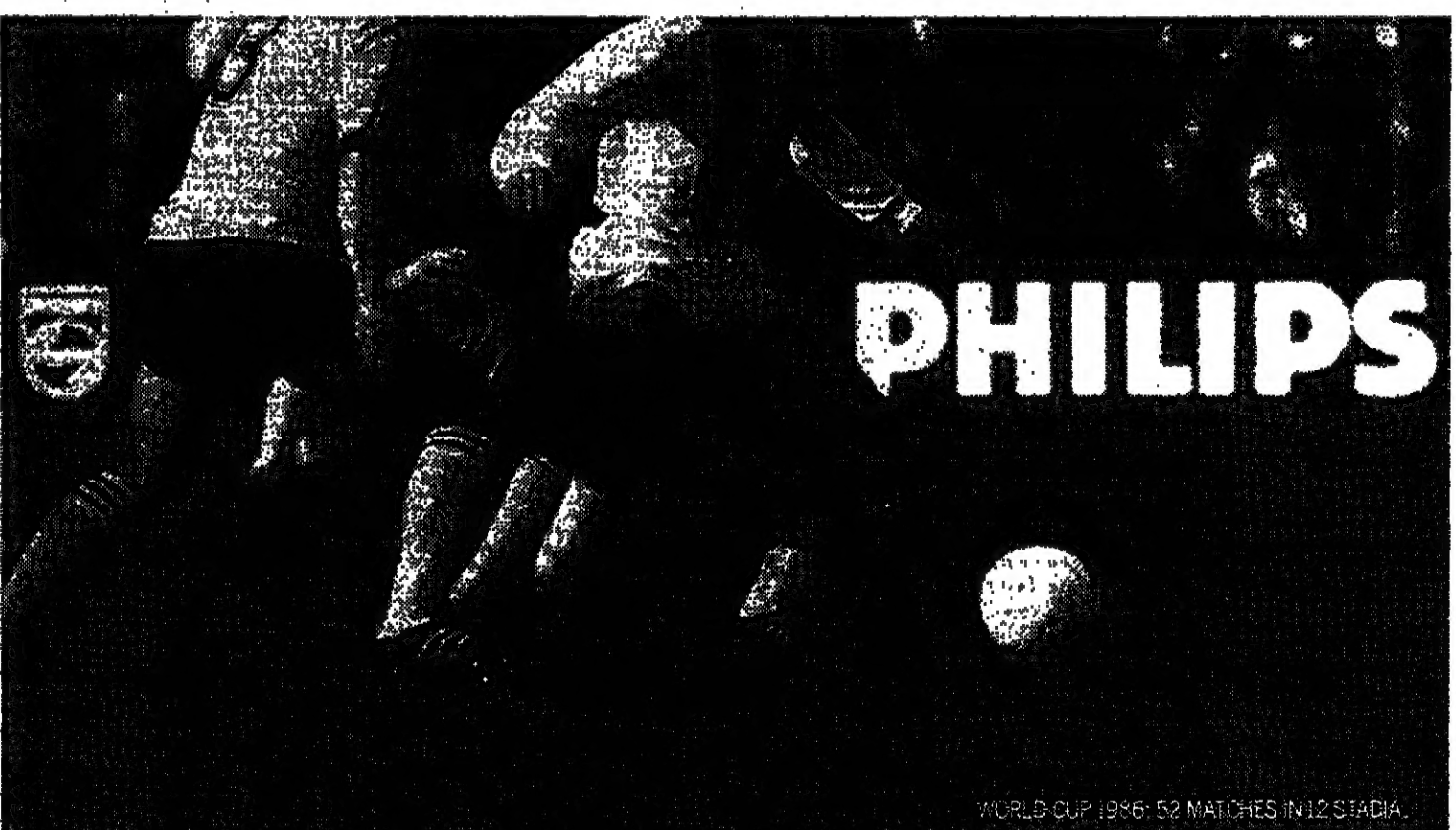
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Genocide in Afghanistan

Using a second report on Afghanistan by Felix Ermacora, an Austrian parliamentarian and academic, and a companion report on Iran, the United Nations has for the first time debated human rights in those countries on the basis of official UN reports. By a vote of 75 to 23 with 33 abstentions (India, lamentably, was the lone democracy holding Moscow's hand), the General Assembly registered its "profound concern." Afghanistan was singled out not just because a Third World Moslem country is the victim of aggression but also because of the terrible and deepening intensity of its ordeal.

Soviet troops with their Afghan clients have driven 4 million people out of the country and perhaps another 2 million out of their homes. Massively and indiscriminately, they bomb villages, crops and agricultural facilities. For the children they drop limb-shattering booby traps disguised as harmonicas and birds. Torture is "commonplace" and the judicial system inspires "anguish." "There is apparently no

health care for the majority of the population. As a consequence, the infant mortality rate has reached 300 and 400 per 1,000." Civilian deaths number "approximately 500,000."

When half the population is uprooted and a third is driven into exile, when half a million civilians die and uncounted millions of others are maimed and malnourished, and when, as Mr. Ermacora reports, the situation is getting worse, all this moves Soviet conduct well beyond what is ordinarily called human rights violations. The word that comes to mind when one reads this report is genocide.

Soviet who talk about Afghanistan with foreigners sometimes solicit a certain sympathy for their policy dilemma and their costs. That is callous and arrogant. The people who deserve the sympathy are the Soviet Union's victims. "Every hour lost is detrimental to the population," Mr. Ermacora warns. Moscow is committing one of the great crimes.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cracks in Pretoria's Wall

South Africa's biggest political trial in two decades came to a sudden end last Monday when the government's treason case against 12 black and Asian dissidents collapsed. The accused are not traitors but determined political opponents who are denied legitimate ways to express the rebellious grievances of a powerless black majority. Jailing them would only reduce what chances remain for nonviolent change. Negotiating with them is the only alternative—a reality that may finally be penetrating Pretoria's white leaders.

The trial that failed to happen last week underscores what is happening in that tormented society. Winnie Mandela defied a "banning" order by addressing an anti-apartheid rally; she was neither stopped nor arrested afterward. And there are persistent reports that President P.W. Botha's ministers are debating the once unthinkable release of her husband, Nelson Mandela, whose 23-year imprisonment has made him the symbolic leader of those seeking to negotiate for a share of power. The regime has also abandoned its ferocity in responding to business and church leaders who cross frontiers to meet the heads of outlawed organizations like the African National Congress. It denounces these meetings and seizes some passports, but the soundings continue. The walls are cracking, and the government appears to realize that it can no longer wholly suppress these contacts.

By its own acts, too, the Botha regime is eroding the legal foundations of apartheid. A bill now before Parliament would for the first time since 1913 allow blacks to own land in racially segregated townships. Although this concession would not apply to "white" neighborhoods, it is a step worth noting.

The trouble with many of these reforms and repentances is that they are being offered very late and only as unilateral favors. They will not therefore quell the unrest that continues despite emergency decrees and attempted news blackouts. What South Africa needs is an urgent commitment by its white leaders to negotiate an end to apartheid with leaders who can speak for the system's victims.

The regime should be grateful for the collapse of its ignominious treason trial. The flimsiness of the charge was exposed in testimony before a fair-minded judge. A supposedly expert witness tried to read treachery into the colors, songs and symbols employed by the mass-based United Democratic Front, whose leaders sat in the dock. But under examination he conceded "fundamental mistakes" about the doctrine of nonviolence, as developed by the young Mohandas Gandhi in South Africa.

Just such "experts" feed the fears of change among Mr. Botha's white constituents. If what happened in an open court also opens minds, it could be the beginning of a beginning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Protect Arab-Americans

It has taken too long for the rising violence against supporters of Arab causes in the United States to get the attention it deserves. In this year alone, bombings and other terrorist acts directed against "enemies of Israel" have killed two persons and injured many more.

The targets, like the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, are often denounced by leaders of extremist groups, like the Jewish Defense League, just before the violence occurs. The extremists deny committing the violence but consistently add that they

are not guilty if occurred. Now William Webster, the FBI director, has served notice that federal agents are rallying their forces and gathering evidence of how these terrorists and hate-spreaders operate. He warns Arab-Americans that they may be in a "zone of danger."

That should also warn those prone to violence of the FBI's stepped up pursuit. Mr. Webster's words are welcome, as is his effort. Both show that these targeted Americans have finally aroused concern in high places.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## UNICEF Has Good News

If you want a lift in this holiday season, take a look at the annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund. In the poorest parts of the world children die of simple things. Malnutrition, contaminated water and dehydration caused by uncontrolled diarrhea are major killers. So are childhood diseases that have been all but eradicated in the West—measles, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Many of these problems can be attacked at relatively low cost. The return to breast-feeding, as opposed to infant formulas, has cut down on water-borne infection. Simple rehydration packets have saved the lives of half a million children this year and will save eight times that number as the procedure becomes more widely known. Growth charts distributed in villages enable mothers to spot early signs of malnutrition and seek help.

UNICEF's priority for the remainder of this decade will be to meet a UN goal to inoculate all the world's children by 1990. The vaccines are readily available at low cost, but new strategies are being developed to transport and administer them, to enlist the support of local governments and to educate and encourage mothers to take advantage of the service. Some

vaccines can be freeze-dried to prolong their potency. "Cold chains" of refrigeration, based on kerosene, bottled gas, electricity, solar energy or iceboxes, have been set up in most nations. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers have been trained to administer vaccines, and governments have proclaimed highly organized immunization days that have been well advertised, promoted by churches and schools and available in even the most remote areas.

In Brazil, 20 million children are vaccinated every time a national immunization day is held. Two-thirds of Turkey's young children were vaccinated in eight days. The Indian government, as a living memorial to former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has raised immunization rates in Delhi from 20 percent to more than 80 percent in a year.

Private groups make important contributions, too. Rotary International, for example, has pledged to supply all the polio vaccine required in any developing country for the next five years, a gift that could cost \$120 million. This is exciting and invaluable work in which spectacular results are being achieved at low cost. The UNICEF report is good news.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR DEC. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: A Two-Horse Civil War Debt

NEW YORK — As erect as when he terrorized the Potomac Valley 47 years ago, Colonel John Mosby, Confederate guerrilla leader, recently passed two days of his 77th year here. "When ever I come to New York," he said, "I feel nervous, especially passing through Herald Square, for I owe the Herald two good horses. I have owned them since August 1863. I have had it in my mind to pay back those horses, but I probably never will. After Gettysburg, I was hanging around in the rear of Lee's retreating army... and passed the nights harassing Union troops. One night we made a raid, but all we got was two Herald correspondents and their horses. They ate a great deal, the correspondents, so I took them to the military authorities. They were later exchanged. The horses were useful and we kept them."

### 1935: Tales of the Ethiopian Night

ASMARA — Miss Muriel Curry, English author, who is writing a history of the Italian campaign in the Tigre province, returned to Asmara in Eritrea province (on Dec. 15) after marching three weeks with the Asmara forces. She said her greatest thrill was in the night time when she played bridge with Italian officers while the hyenas howled around. The thing that impressed her most was the grim light in the eyes of the Asmaras when an Ethiopian they had just shot dead was carried by. "At night [the Asmaras] sat around fires buzzing with gossip as the girls in nearby villages catcalled to them in their shrill Ethiopian voices which could be heard between the howls of the hyenas. The hyenas put me off my bridge, as several times I called two spades when I should have said three spades."

## For Serious Leadership, Look Elsewhere

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The biggest gap in American politics these days is not between Republicans and Democrats but between state-level officials who are meeting responsibilities and gaining confidence, and federal officials who are falling down in their jobs and losing self-esteem.

To move last week from a meeting of Republican governors in Wilmington, Delaware, to the sessions of Congress in Washington was to travel backward and downward. The governors talked in straightforward terms about concrete achievements in their states and about hopeful plans for the future. The legislators, debating and passing the Gramm-Rudman budget bill, were confessing their past failures in fiscal policy and warning of worse confusion and dire consequences ahead.

The spectacle of Congress voting to strip itself of the power of the purse, which has been the hallmark of legislative supremacy since the origins of parliament, was remarkable but not reassuring.

For those with any sense of institutional history, the most poignant moment in the House debate came when Representative Peter Rodino, a New Jersey Democrat, said, "This is a flagrant abdication of congressional responsibility."

Mr. Rodino gave the House one of its proudest moments 11 years ago when he guided the Judiciary Committee to the painful but profoundly necessary impeachment of President Nixon for his violation of the Constitution and his oath of office. Now Mr. Rodino came forward in what he knew to be a vain effort to slow his colleagues' headlong rush to discard their own constitutional authority.

He and such Republican elders as Representative Silvio Conte of Massachusetts said they could not understand how Congress could vote to bring itself to its knees. Why did it?

Not because the backers believed in the process they were creating. "I'm not going to get into specifics," said Mississippi's Trent Lott, the Republican minority whip, speaking for Gramm-Rudman. "I'm afraid what we might find out."

"Gramm-Rudman is going to be the Congress in a knot," said Richard Gephardt of Missouri, who chairs the Democratic caucus and is one of the principal architects of the final compromise. "It could be a disaster," Mr. Gephardt added, and

there were certainly ample reasons for thinking so. Gramm-Rudman adds a whole new layer of decision-making to an already complex budget process. It sets tough and arbitrary deficit targets for each of the next five years. It exempts large parts of the budget from any cuts and significantly increases the president's leverage over Congress in determining how scarce resources are spent. It ultimately subjects both the president and Congress to mandated cuts imposed by the calculations of unelected civil servants.

The reason — the only reason — why Congress voted this irresponsible and possibly unconstitutional procedure was its shame at its inability to force itself and the president to pay the bills for the military and domestic programs that both support.

Jim Wright of Texas, the Democratic majority leader and a supporter of Gramm-Rudman, called it "an act of legislative desperation."

"It clearly acknowledges our failure to respond to crisis," said California's Leon Panetta, another Democratic backer. "We know what has to be done — to limit defense spending, to limit entitlements, to raise revenues. But we refuse to move. No bill is going to replace the courage, the guts and the leadership it takes to get action."

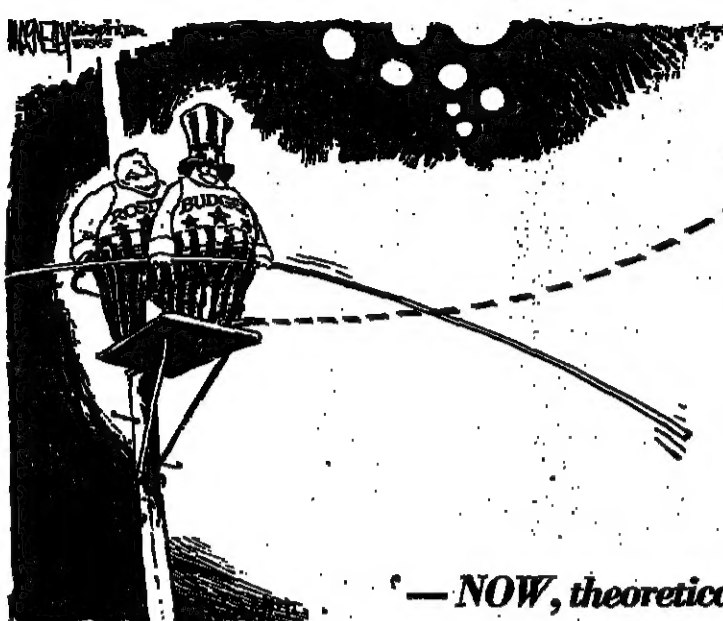
Because they know that to be true, there was more embarrassment than exultation in Congress over the passage of Gramm-Rudman. By contrast, the atmosphere among the governors in Wilmington was genuinely upbeat. Like their more numerous Democratic counterparts, these Republican governors speak as people who measured up to their responsibilities when times were hard, and now are enjoying the benefits of that courage.

Their current hero is Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey, who was re-elected last month with 70 percent of the vote. His first election — the closest in state history — four years ago coincided with the onset of the recession. Like many other governors of both parties, he cut spending and raised taxes in that crisis, kept his budget balanced and is now reaping the rewards of a surging economy.

He is investing heavily in education, human services and infrastructure improvements — the very areas in which the domestic cutbacks of Gramm-Rudman are most likely to fail, and the ones the country can least afford for its future.

Governor Kean said his objection to Gramm-Rudman was that "it's a straitjacket and an avoidance of responsibility." He is right. Unlike Washington officials from the president on down, the governors have met their responsibilities.

The Washington Post.



—NOW, theoretically...

## South Africa: Who Will Salvage the Youngsters?

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — My two-week visit to South Africa is over, and it is time to write about other things. But before I do, I feel a need to do one more piece: not a collection of the odds and ends a traveling journalist always has at the bottom of his bag, but a sharing of a few disturbing reflections.

The pictures of the Soweto slums, the sprawling expanses of squalor, poverty and despair are what well-meaning journalists and reformers hold up to the world: See for yourself the bitter fruit of apartheid!

The pictures, even if only word pictures, serve powerfully to turn the world's stomach against apartheid. It is one of the better things journalism has done.

And yet there is this unsettling thought, gleaned as much from the American experience as from South Africa: Apartheid caused it, but ending apartheid won't cure it.

I look at the unbelievable stretches of a Crossroads, several kilometers on a side, with its endless rows

of corrugated tin hovels, ragged children, many dogs and utterly defeated men and women, and I curse the system that produced it. Then I drive away in my rented car and wonder what it will take to give dignity and hope to such a place, to render such a place unnecessary.

To ask the question is to answer it. Repealing the Group Areas Act that assigns people to residential areas based on their ethnicity, eliminating the detestable pass laws and infusing-control laws, even granting the full franchise to these people — all that will leave their awful condition fundamentally unchanged.

I think particularly of the youngsters whose growing and irrepressible militancy will get much of the credit when change finally comes to South Africa. These are the adolescent revolutionaries who put their bodies on the line, challenging armed personnel carriers with nothing more than stones and petrol bombs; who sacrifice their woefully

limited educational opportunities in an effort to force the government to improve nonwhite schools; who go to jail and, too frequently, to their graves, in noble sacrifice.

Nothing seems clearer than that the youngsters who make the greatest sacrifice against apartheid are the least likely to reap any benefit when apartheid finally falls. I am astonished that this fact, which now seems so obvious to me, seems not to figure at all in prescriptions for South Africa. But then, why should Americans see it in South Africa when they fail to see it at home?

Only recently has even the black leadership in America started to confront the problem of what we now call the black "underclass" — those people, especially the children, whose abilities, attitudes and prospects have been so destroyed by racism that their plight would remain fundamentally unchanged if racism were eliminated from American life. The government keeps

urging the nonsense that ending official racism is all that is necessary, that anything designed to address the effects of racism amounts to "reverse discrimination."

In South Africa, as in America, there are some for whom transforming the system will make all the difference in the world. I think of the bright and eager students and their doggedly hopeful parents who do everything they can to improve their prospects, even with the full force of the system arrayed against them. I think of the irrepressible entrepreneurs who make good money selling shoes and groceries to their captive clientele. I think of the man in the black Cape Town township of Langa who, without even access to normal bank loans, has put together a fleet of 40 Mercedes-Benz buses. To such people, liberation will come as a godsend.

But for too many of the rest, whose humanity has been ripped out by state-ordained racism, liberation will be nothing but a word. It will be a word.

The Washington Post.

## A Debunked Comet Brings a Message All the Same

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — A Lutheran minister once called comets the "thick smoke of human sin," a hypothesis that finds little support nowadays among scientists. They prefer to see comets as big dirty snowballs trailing tails of gas and ionized particles.

And as coming not from God but from the Oort cloud, a gigantic shell far beyond the solar system where spinning comets spend most of their lives in quiet desperation until disturbed by some celestial accident and called to race toward the sun and make men weep.

Except that we aren't weeping. Halley's comet may have brought victory to the Normans in 1066, heralded the descent of Turkish armies

with fear. Halley's has turned into a celebration, a scientific romance. The romance is in the return. Halley's comes back, exactly on time. After its current pass it will travel five billion kilometers away from Earth and then turn to revisit your children.

It is the grandest reminder that an individual can behold of the constancy of nature: It returns about every 75 years, once in a lifetime.

The sun rises regularly, but so often that we are lulled to the wonder of its rhythm. And what rhythms, beyond that of the familiar year, really touch us? Sunspots come every 11 years, and what laymen care? Economists are forever coming up with "long waves" (90 years) and other putative business cycles. Freud's theory of neurosis was built on the notion of a distant return of the child to the mind of the adult. Such cycles can most charitably be called speculative.

Others are too long. The ice age will be back, but fit that into your calendar! Halley's has a human scale. Birth and death are perhaps the only events that match Halley's periodicity, and neither is nearly so reliable. They come with regular irregularity (to borrow a term from cardiology). Halley's you can count on.

We know, for example, absolutely nothing about what the world will be like in 2061, except one thing. In that unimaginable year, a year whose very number has an otherworldly look, Halley's will light up the sky.

One price of demystifying the uni-

verse is that science, unlike religion, asks only how, not why. As to the purpose of things, science is silent. But if it cannot talk about meaning, it can talk about harmony. And Halley's is at once a symbol and a proof of a deep harmony of the spheres.

The original discoverer of that harmony was Newton. One of the earliest empirical demonstrations of his theories was provided by his friend, Edmund Halley. Twenty-three years after the great comet of 1682, Halley deciphered its logic. He predicted its return in 1758. Halley died 17 years before he could be proved right. The return of the comet was a sensation. It made him immortal. True to its nature, science wed the comet forever.

to the man who did not discover it but was the first to understand it.

This time around there will be no sensation. Halley's will give one of the worst shows ever. This may be its dimmest apparition in more than 2,000 years. What we will celebrate, then, is not the spectacle but the idea.

Halley's comet is a monument to science, a spokesman for its new celestial harmonies and an intimation of mortality. It is at once recurring and, for us individually, singular. This will be my only Halley's. If you are old enough to read this without moving your lips, it will be your last one, too, I'm afraid. Mark Twain liked the fact that he came in with Halley's and would go out with it. Asides to ashes, Oort to Oort.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A South African Option

Getting on the side of change in South Africa, as columnist Anthony Lewis advises (Dec. 6), is not all that difficult for European, American and Asian companies with subsidiaries there. All these companies have the possibility to recognize, negotiate with and accept as a full partner independent black trade unions that represent a million workers. The unions are democratic and representative and have much to lose if South Africa descends into violent chaos.

If violence is the only way to remove apartheid, then the most drastic, peace-loving person cannot be blamed for choosing that option. To forestall that possibility, the more than 2,000 foreign companies operating in South Africa should take the lead in coming to terms with black unions. At the moment, most of the evidence suggests that only a handful of companies are willing to do so;

most take shelter behind the largely irrelevant, non-mandatory European Community or Sullivan codes.

Recognizing the independent trade unions and accepting their legitimate aspirations is one of the last hopes for securing nonviolent change. Will business take up this challenge?

HERMAN REBHAN,  
General Secretary,  
International Metalworkers  
Federation, Geneva.

### Through the Back Door

What sense does it make to reinforce the front door and add three more locks if the back door is left open? What sense does it make to reinforce airport security and multiply passenger checks if embassy and consular personnel and couriers of all nations pass their luggage and bags unchecked? What sense does it make for the diplomatic personnel of civilized nations to hang on to their little

privileges so as to pass perfume, spirit, money and assorted presents across borders freely and unchecked — at the risk of lives, international security and civilization itself?

It is high time that the diplomatic representatives of the civilized nations faced reality and their responsibility as public servants. Does anyone seriously deny that in most cases it is in so-called diplomatic baggage that guns, grenades, bombs and other explosives get into airplanes?

BAREND WOLF,  
Paris.

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## Latin Debt: Argentina Shows How

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Christmas season brings economic cheer in the United States — a consumer shopping spree, falling oil prices, a stock market boom and signs that there will be no recession next year. So it is prudent to look at the one big cloud in the blue sky — Latin American debt.

Events in Mexico, Brazil and Peru show that the debt crisis still menaces the big U.S. banks and the whole international financial structure. But Argentina holds out a fair hope that organized rescue operations can continue to stave off a concentrated default.

Mexico, roughly \$100 billion in debt, used to be the model payer. After it went to the edge of bankruptcy in 1982, President Miguel de la

So the case-by-case rescue effort is still in business. Even though it keeps getting blacker, the debt cloud is not yet about to break.

Madrid accepted an austerity program worked out with the IMF as a condition for financial assistance. Imports were slashed, real wages fell, oil prices made matters worse. When Mr. de la Madrid meets President Reagan on Jan. 3, the Mexicans will be asking for major new lending on much easier terms. If they fail to get it, the talk is that Mexico will stop interest payments to the private banks in February. "The Mexicans are on the verge of a nervous breakdown," a high U.S. official says.

Brazil, also in the \$100 billion class, presents an opposite case. Exports of manufactured goods, shoes, auto parts, weapons — soared with the U.S. recovery of 1983 and continue high. They generate an annual surplus of more than \$10 billion. But the Brazilians have never applied the discipline dictated by the IMF. The government of President José Sarney has rejected no-growth policies, and that decision was endorsed in the otherwise confusing municipal elections of Nov. 15. Brazil is in a continuous but never quite successful negotiation with the IMF. Until its export boom plays out, Brazil goes it alone.

Peru offers a different way to go it alone. Austerity, tried from 1982 through 1984, produced the usual fatigue. Unlike Brazil and Mexico, however, Peru does not have manufactured goods to export. Prices of raw materials have been held down by disinflation in the advanced countries. Per capita income is about what it was 20 years ago.

Enter, stage left, a new leader with telegraphic personality. Elected president in July, Alan Garcia decreed sweeping reforms in August. These feature wage and price controls, cutbacks in military spending and programs to fight left-wing guerrillas and coca cultivation. But interest rates have been cut, discouraging investment, and Mr. Garcia has called on all of Latin America to limit debt repayment to 10 percent of export receipts. That sparks a new wave of organized default on debt repayments.

Although a small debtor (about \$10 billion), Peru has become a parish for commercial banks, U.S. authorities and international financial institutions. In October, U.S. regulators ordered commercial banks to classify loans to Peru under a special category that requires setting aside larger reserves against default. Bank credit to Peru has been cut way back. There is informal talk of denying it access to the aid of such international institutions as the World Bank.

Argentina, by comparison, is a gift from heaven. President Raúl Alfonsín inherited from the discredited military junta a stagnant economy with annual inflation running at 400 percent and international debt of about \$35 billion. At first he tried to pay the painful solution — wage increases and a game of Brazilian Mickey Mouse with the IMF. Annual inflation climbed past 1,000 percent.

Last June Mr. Alfonsín started a dramatic U-turn. A new currency, the austral, replaced the peso. Wage and price controls were instituted, money supply was restricted and a right to work was applied to government spending. Unemployment rose but inflation slowed to less than 25 percent. The "austrian program" passed muster at midterm elections on Nov. 3.

The latest Nobel laureate in economics, Franco Modigliani, returned from Buenos Aires praising the "Argentine miracle." The "miracle" has brought visits from Paul Volcker of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Tom Clausen of the World Bank and David Milford of the U.S. Treasury. They are lining up Argentina as the blue-eyed boy for the plan, named after Treasury Secretary James Baker, that would make new money from private banks, international lending agencies and Washington available to debtor countries. A major condition is that the borrowers shrink or privatize bloated public sectors.

Such a requirement used to be considered inadmissible by proud, sovereign states, but Argentina seems ready to go along. Others may follow. So the case-by-case international rescue effort is still in business. Even though it keeps getting blacker, the debt cloud is not yet about to break.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

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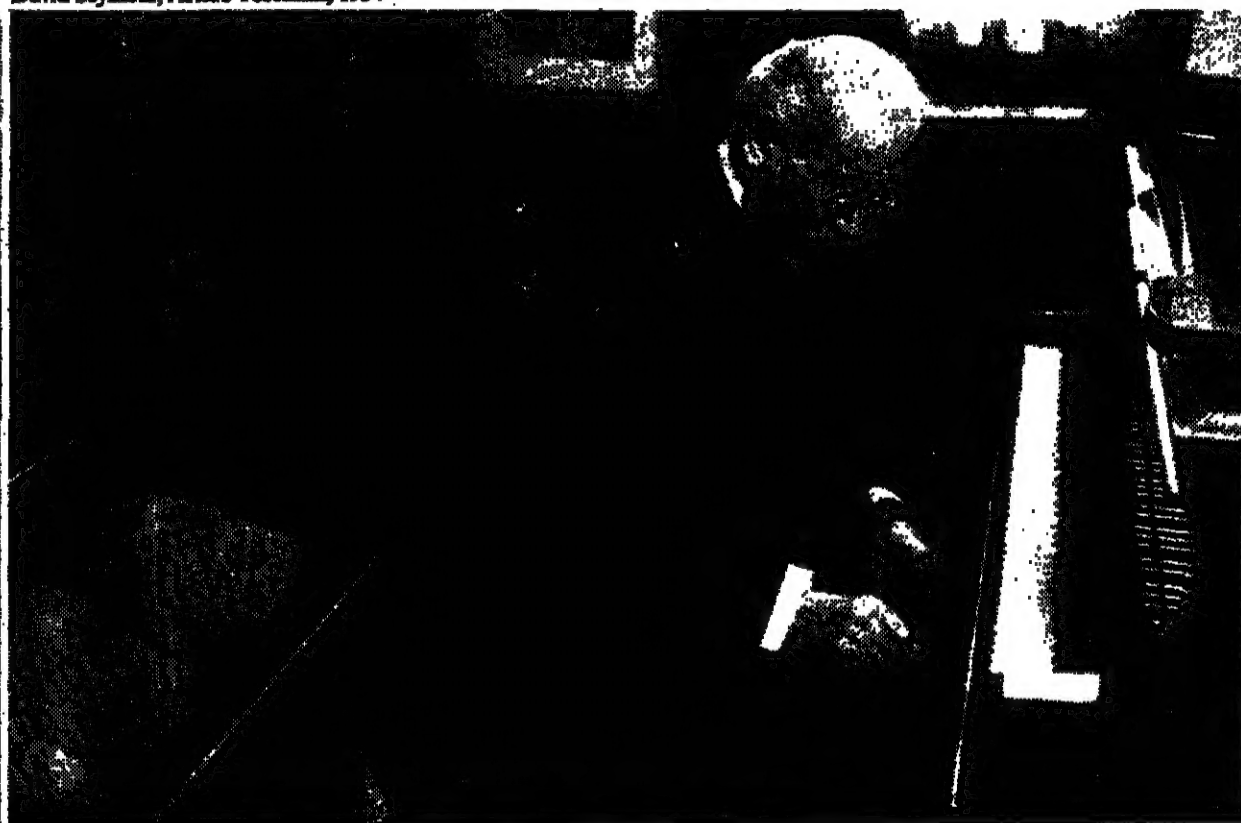
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## Reformists Wary of Marcos Military Shifts

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — A reorganization of the armed forces ordered by President Ferdinand E. Marcos is shaping up as a maneuver to preserve the power structure and prepare for a presidential election in February, Philippine military sources and foreign analysts say.

The reorganization was announced last month, a few days before a court acquitted the armed forces chief of staff, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 other people, of involvement in the assassination of a popular opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., and a subsequent cover-up.

General Ver, 65, a cousin and a close confidant of Mr. Marcos, was reinstated by the president as chief of staff within hours of his acquittal, despite U.S. opposition.

Among the changes announced in the military have been the retirement of the navy commander, Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, and the reassignment of about 50 officers to the provinces.

The highest-ranking officer to retire so far, Admiral Alejandro was replaced by the coast guard commander, Commodore Brillante Ochoco, who is considered staunchly loyal to General Ver.

Last year Commodore Ochoco initiated a manifesto that expressed "loyalty and support" for General Ver after a fact-finding board implicated him in the murder of Mr. Aquino. The manifesto purportedly was signed by 68 top officers.

Commodore Ochoco also was the only senior officer to oppose publicly the armed forces reform movement known as "We Belong."

In one change, the highly regarded regional commander in central Luzon island was sent to the southern island of Mindanao, where Communist guerrillas have a strong presence, reportedly because of his counterinsurgency experience.

He was replaced by Brigadier General Isidoro de Guzman, who had been in command on the central island of Negros Occidental.

Military sources said that General de Guzman had a reputation for his ability to bring in the vote.

One of the major charges of reformist officers is that the Marcos government has used military forces to help rig elections.

On Saturday, Mr. Marcos opened his re-election campaign in Lipa, the home province of Salvador H. Laurel, the vice presidential candidate of the opposition.

He said there would be "10 years of instability" if the opposition won the Feb. 7 presidential election. Mr. Marcos accused his opponents of having "bedded down" with Communist insurgents.

The president and his entourage were greeted by small crowds. As part of the military reshuffle,



Imelda R. Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, sings with two pilots during graduation ceremonies for the Philippine Air Force flying school in Batangas province.

ling, General Ver has reassigned the customs commissioner, Brigadier General Ramon Farolan, to a lesser position in the air force.

General Farolan was the only officer to repudiate publicly his purported signature last year of the manifesto supporting General Ver.

"This is a punishment," said a Philippine colonel. "It's a signal to those who are not loyal."

Since the reassignment of General Farolan was announced, the military has said it was planning to recall about 160 officers and enlisted men assigned to civilian offices

in the government and in state-owned corporations.

Such changes, heralded as part of the reorganization, have left reformist officers cynical and disillusioned about the prospects for genuine reform, military sources said.

"This revamp and reorganization is only an attempt to satisfy the American pressure," said a colonel.

At present, 29 generals of the approximately 100 in the armed forces have remained beyond mandatory retirement.

The 29 include General Ver,

Commodore Ochoco, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who is the vice chief of staff, and the commanders of all the service branches.

Mr. Marcos said Dec. 9 that the armed forces reorganization would "reach the levels of Ver and Ramos after about a week," implying that they would be retired.

There has been no further word about these retirements. But military sources said the move announced so far appeared to be designed to secure the power and influence of General Ver by promoting his loyalists.

## French Firms to Build Nuclear Plant in China

(Continued from Page 1)

a major Communist nation, China, is expected to clear its final congressional hurdle before the Christmas recess.

Still unresolved is an amendment to a continuing budget resolution being considered by House and Senate conferees. It was offered by Senators John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, both critics of the nuclear pact. The accord took effect last week.

The amendment requires that any nuclear technology sold to China meet the same standard for safeguarding nuclear material that other nations meet in their nuclear agreements with the United States.

The Senate approved it 59-28, and Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cohen say that, if the conferees reject it, they will

push for similar legislation next year.

The amendment went beyond a compromise resolution adopted by both chambers requiring that the president certify to Congress that China has clarified its nonproliferation policies before any nuclear technology leaves the United States.

The controversy involves those who view the accord as a natural extension of the strategically important U.S.-China relationship and as a new market for the U.S. nuclear industry, and those concerned that China may help Third World nations to acquire nuclear weapons.

The accord has been criticized as lacking clear guarantees that shipments of nuclear material to China

would not be diverted to nations aspiring to build atomic weapons.

Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cohen said they spoke with Mr. Bush on Friday. "He said they don't want to see this forced into renegotiation and they just felt the Chinese would dump the whole thing," Mr. Glenn said.

The agreement allows U.S. nuclear-supply companies, such as Westinghouse and General Electric, to bid on contracts to supply equipment for China's ambitious nuclear-powered electrification program.

The administration has vigorously defended the agreement. It notes that during more than two years of negotiations, China has renounced the spread of nuclear weapons and has joined the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## Police Clash With Blacks At Rally in South Africa

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — The police fought a running battle Sunday in the white central area of Durban with black members of the dissident United Democratic Front after a rally to celebrate the withdrawal of treason charges against 12 black leaders of the organization.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, the police said Sunday that a man was killed in a mysterious hand-grenade explosion, a policeman was wounded in an attack with Soviet-made AK-47 rifles and four blacks were arrested as racial unrest continued across the country.

About 4,000 members of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest legal opposition group, met in a Durban sports stadium to greet the 12 leaders, including Archie Gumede, 70, and Albertina Sisulu, 67, co-presidents of the organization.

Charges of high treason, which carries the death penalty, were withdrawn last Monday, about a year after they were first detained without charge and six months after they were released on bail.

After the rally, crowds stoned shops, buses and police vehicles on the western edge of Durban's city center.

The police confronted the crowd in armored trucks and battled rioters with whips and tear gas. It was not known immediately whether anyone was injured.

Meanwhile, a soundman with Britain's Independent Television News, Brian Tilley, was hospitalized Saturday after his leg was shattered by shotgun fire from the police.

A friend said that Mr. Tilley sustained a multiple fracture when the police fired shotguns and tear gas during a clash with mourners after a funeral in the black township of Mamelodi near Pretoria.

The latest violence came as a controversy over a black boycott of white-owned stores escalated in Johannesburg and Pretoria amid claims of attacks on people defying the boycott and tough police action against its organizers.

Blacks who asked that they not be identified alleged that radical young people were imposing a reign of terror in black townships near Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Shoppers have been forced to eat detestable and to drink cleaning fluids, and huge quantities of food have been destroyed, according to black commuters in Johannesburg.

## Roger Maris Dies of Cancer at 51; Held Baseball's Home-Run Record

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roger Maris, 51, who held the major league baseball record for the most home runs in a single season, died Saturday at M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston after a two-year bout with cancer, hospital officials said.

Mr. Maris's wife, Patricia, was at his bedside when he died, officials said.

Baseball history will remember Mr. Maris as the home-run twin to Mickey Mantle, the Yankee outfielder who is now in the Hall of Fame, and generations of fans will remember him as the man with the asterisk in the record books:

• Hit 61 home runs in 1961 in a 162-game season.

The asterisk was inserted to distinguish Mr. Maris' home-run record from the one set in 1927 by Babe Ruth, the Yankee player who hit 60 in a 154-game season.

It was inserted into the record books by Ford C. Frick, the commissioner of baseball, who apparently reflected the traditionalist view of many fans that the Olympian feats of Ruth must be defended against long seasons, short fences and newly arrived sluggers.

But, on Oct. 1, 1961, asterisk or no asterisk, Mr. Maris made history when he hit his 61st home run of the season in his 161st game on the final day of the 162-game season in Yankee Stadium against Tracy Stallard of the Boston Red Sox.

Mr. Maris, an accomplished outfielder with a powerful arm and bat, was besieged as he pursued the memory and the record of Ruth, but he was not universally embraced for his achievement.

Roger Eugene Maris was born in Hibbing, Minnesota, on Sept. 10, 1934, but was still an infant when his family moved to Fargo, North Dakota.

When he graduated from high school, the University of Oklahoma offered Mr. Maris a football scholarship, but a scout for the Cleveland Indians persuaded him to try for a baseball career.

After three years in the minor

leagues, he advanced to the Indians in 1957 but was traded in 1958 to the Kansas City Athletics and then to the Yankees in 1959.

In 1961, the season that made him both famous and controversial, he posted these numbers: 161 games, 590 times at bat, 159 hits, 94 walks, 67 strikeouts, 132 runs scored, 142 runs batted in, a batting average of .269 — and 61 home runs.

But, if 1961 was a difficult time for Mr. Maris, he soon found that 1962 was an ordeal. He was engulfed wherever he went, with fans asking if he could hit more than 61

home runs, critics asking why not. He hit 33.

In 1966, he was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals and then he retired in 1968.

His career record for 12 years in the big leagues was: 1,463 games, 5,101 times at bat, 1,325 hits, 275 home runs, 826 runs, 851 runs batted in and an average of .260. In seven World Series, he hit six home runs.

After retiring from baseball, Mr. Maris, his wife and their seven children lived in Gainesville, Florida, where he owned a beer distributorship.

## Governor-General of Mauritius Dies

Agence France-Presse

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, 85, governor-general of Mauritius and prime minister for most of the country's years of independence, died Sunday, an official announcement said.

The cause of death was not immediately given, but Sir Seewoosagur was known to be in poor health and had been receiving periodic treatment in London.

Under British rule, Sir Seewoosagur was successively chief minister and premier from 1961 before becoming the first prime minister of independent Mauritius in 1968. He was appointed governor-general in 1983.

He was chairman of the Organization of African Unity in 1976-77. He received a United Nations award for outstanding achievements in human rights in 1973.

■ Other deaths:

■ Ian Stewart, 47, the keyboard player who helped to found the Rolling Stones rock band in the 1960s, Thursday of a heart attack in London.

■ James Joseph Waters, 59, who formerly managed the careers of Sammy Davis Jr., the entertainer, and Hoyt Axton, the country sing-



Seewoosagur Ramgoolam

er, Thursday of a heart attack in Los Angeles.

■ Claude E. Baillot, 75, former U.S. representative of the Suez Canal Co. Wednesday at his home in New York City.

■ Istvan Olah, 59, defense minister of Hungary, 59, Sunday of a heart attack, according to the Soviet news agency TASS, which cited a communiqué from the Hungarian news agency MTL.

■ Endel Katana, 69, a noted conductor and viola player, Wednesday in Cambridge, Massachusetts, after a heart attack.

## Reagan Budget Proposes Sale of Mortgage Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

calls for spending the same amount, \$190 million, in 1987.

Congress has consistently provided more money than the administration sought for AIDS. The proposed \$48 million cut would not directly affect biomedical research but could affect the treatment of patients, officials said.

The money would come from projects that finance blood testing, telephone hot lines, and hospice and home health care for AIDS patients.

Medicare cost \$71.4 billion in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30. The proposed changes in payments to doctors would save \$340 million in 1987, the budget office estimated.

The budget also includes the following other proposals related to housing programs:

• Cancelling \$6.2 billion of the \$9.9 billion that Congress just appropriated for housing assistance to people with low or moderate income. In addition, \$2.1 billion of the money appropriated for the 1986 fiscal year would be deferred to 1987.

• Requiring state and local governments to pay half of the administrative costs of the main federal program providing rental assistance to low-income families. At present, they do not have to pay any of the administrative costs.

• Ending the inflation adjustment for federal housing subsidies.

• Requesting Congress to permit the use of Social Security data in verifying the income of people who live in federally subsidized housing.

• Selling housing loans made or insured by the government to private investors. The Office of Management and Budget hopes to realize \$300 million in receipts from such sales.

• Ending all rental housing development grants, used to subsidize construction or rehabilitation of rental housing in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

• Ending urban development action grants, designed to assist distressed cities and urban centers.

• Freezing federal subsidies for the operation of local public housing projects at 1986 levels.

• Ending the Solar Energy Bank program, which subsidizes investments in energy conservation and solar energy technology.

Nearly half of the 11,400 people employed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development work for the FHA or on its projects.

## Romulo Dies In Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

a grateful admirer of the United States, which acquired his homeland in 1898 and gave it independence in 1946.

But from 1968 to 1984, he lent his prestige to the government of Mr. Marcos, a government that came to be widely considered as undemocratic, serving as foreign minister. In that post, he defended Mr. Marcos' proclamation of martial law in 1972, a measure that was criticized as authoritarian.

It was also as foreign minister that Mr. Romulo, once a champion of press freedom, became a resolute critic of what he called irresponsibility in some journalists.

It was as foreign minister, too, that Mr. Romulo signed a formal diplomatic note, in 1974, that informed Arab foreign ministers that Arnold Zeitlin, chief of the Manila bureau of The Associated Press, was "suspected to be a Jewish journalist." Mr. Zeitlin was accused by a Philippine press-monitoring council of malice in reporting on fighting between Philippine government troops and Muslim rebels.

Before coming to world prominence at the United Nations, Mr. Romulo had become eminent in the Philippines, initially as a journalist. He was chosen to accompany the U.S. armed forces invasion of the Philippines in October 1944.

He was then a military aide to General Douglas MacArthur, and the general took him along when he landed on the Philippine island of Leyte, along with 200,000 troops.

Mr. Romulo, who rose to become brigadier general in the U.S. Army, recalled later: "It is impossible to adequately record the joy of the Philippine people at MacArthur's return. The people who met us at the beach, with tears in their eyes, some of them starving skeletons in rags, saw the Americans as a godsend."

Mr. Romulo served in Philippine government positions under nine Philippine presidents. He was ambassador to the United States in 1952 and 1953 and again from 1955 to 1962.

He headed the Foreign Ministry from 1950 to 1952, as well as later under Mr. Marcos. He directed the Education Ministry from 1966 to 1968 and from 1962 to 1968 was president of the University of the Philippines in Manila.

It was in the town of Camiling, Tarlac province, that Carlos P. Romulo was born on Jan. 14, 1899, the son of Gregorio Romulo and the former Maria Pena.

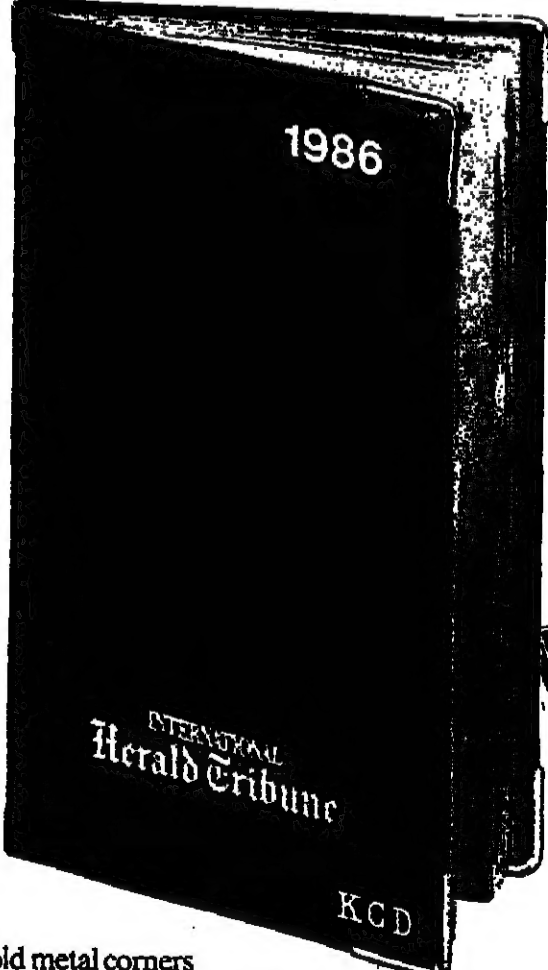
He went to high school in Manila, received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Philippines in 1918, earned a master's degree in English at Columbia University in 1921, taught English for several years at the University of the Philippines, and then became a journalist.

He won a Pulitzer Prize for articles he wrote in 1941 on Southeast Asia, warning that Asia was vulnerable to Japanese aggression.

■ New Soviet Finance Minister

MOSCOW — Boris I. Gostov, a Communist Party economist, has been appointed Soviet finance minister, Tass reported Saturday. He replaces Vasili E. Garbuzov, who served in the post for 25 years until his death last month.

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16-12-85.



EUROBONDS

International Market Lags  
As New York Prices Rally

By CARL GEWIRTZ  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eurobond investors remained spectators to the powerful rally in the New York bond market last week, showing no sign of fear that they may be missing a buying opportunity. This means that either Eurobond prices are poised to surge to catch up with New York, or that prices in New York have been carried to a speculative high that is unsustainable.

The consensus is that the international market is lagging. This opinion is so widely held that even some optimists privately acknowledge a concern that there may be more froth in the New York rally than is apparent.

Ostensibly, the rally is driven by a conviction that the Federal Reserve will be given to lower interest rates, view that is fueled by President Ronald Reagan's agreement with Congress on a schedule to reduce the size of the federal deficit.

Yet to be demonstrated is that the president and Congress will be able to work out the necessary cuts when the time comes. In addition, it is not certain that the Fed feels comfortable about inflation that it can disregard the rising cost of money supply.

The slide in the price of oil will be a big help in keeping industrial prices down, but analysts note for example that service prices in the United States have been rising at a worrisome 7 percent annual rate.

Others, notably Kurt Richebacher, a retired Dresdner Bank economist who now puts out his own monthly economic letter, warn that inflation is not showing up in the U.S. price index because of the fall in commodity prices but is simply apparent in the securities market, where an overabundance of credit is fueling a takeover binge that drives stock prices ever higher.

Yet another uncertainty, one that clearly has European investors reluctant to make new commitments, is what all this means or the value of the dollar. The official talk continues to be focused on the need for a further fall to help reduce the widening trade surplus.

FINALLY, there is some suspicion that the New York rally may be artificial. There has been an explosion in the issuance of tax-free municipal bonds in the U.S. market, propelled by a fear that proposed changes in the tax structure might eliminate their appeal to investors. This anticipatory borrowing has provided municipal treasurers with a temporary cash surplus, which is being invested in Treasury securities. Skeptics worry that yields may surge higher when those funds are withdrawn from the market.

Whatever the reasons, the only clear message from last week's activity is that investors were unwilling to commit funds to the international bond market. This was not much of a deterrent to issuers. Corporate treasurers clearly find the current level of interest rates, the lowest in six years, attractive.

All but five of the issues announced last week are payable next year and by then underwriters believe that the New York rally will allow them to sell these holdings at a hefty profit.

Given the lackluster performance of the Eurobond market, the association of International Bond Dealers chose an excellent time to schedule their extraordinary general meeting in London on Friday.

The membership voted unanimously to accept the proposals transferring rule-making powers to the board. The annual general meeting usually held in May now will approve or veto the board's rule changes rather than, as in the past, be asked to initiate them.

The association's chairman, Damien Wigny, executive director of Kredietbank Luxembourg, said the reforms "will put the IBD in a better position to cope with change" resulting both from deregulation of financial markets and innovation in instruments offered.

The reform also included a revamping of the board. The 17 members will now be reduced to 15 to be elected for a three-year term. One-third of the board is to stand for election each year and the first new board elected next May will draw straws to see which members sit for only one and two years. A nominating committee has also been created to propose candidates in the hope that senior bankers, virtually assured of election, will accept a stand for office.

The meeting also approved the board's proposal that new rules

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			
Index	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Dow Jones	2,845.32	2,845.32	+0.00
S&P 500	229.79	229.79	+0.00
Nasdaq	1,125.00	1,125.00	+0.00
Money Rates			
United States			
Rate	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Discount rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
Federal funds rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
Prime rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
Japan			
Rate	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
60-day interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
West Germany			
Rate	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Lombard	5.50	5.50	0
Overnight	4.25	4.25	0
1-month interbank	4.50	4.50	0
Belgium			
Rate	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Bank base rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
Call money	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
3-month interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
Dollar			
Rate	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Doll. index	126.90	127.10	-0.16
Gold			
Price	12/11	12/10	% Chg
Gold	317.75	317.75	0

Currency Rates

Dec. 13			
Currency	12/11	12/10	% Chg
£ sterling	1.642	1.642	0
DM Germany	2.363	2.363	0
FF France	6.545	6.545	0
¥ Japan	163.78	163.78	0
Sfr Switzerland	2.036	2.036	0
Scd Sweden	136.76	136.76	0
DK Denmark	136.76	136.76	0
Nkr Norway	136.76	136.76	0
ITL Italy	1,376.00	1,376.00	0
ESP Spain	166.37	166.37	0
GRD Greece	340.75	340.75	0
PTA Portugal	200.48	200.48	0
TL Turkey	1,800.00	1,800.00	0
₹ India	166.37	166.37	0
₱ Philippines	166.37	166.37	0
₢ Thailand	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Nigeria	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Kenya	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Uganda	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Tanzania	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Malawi	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Zambia	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Botswana	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Lesotho	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Swaziland	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Zimbabwe	166.37	166.37	0
₦ South Africa	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Mozambique	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Angola	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Namibia	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Botswana	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Lesotho	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Swaziland	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Zimbabwe	166.37	166.37	0
₦ South Africa	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Mozambique	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Angola	166.37	166.37	0
₦ Namibia	166.37	166.37	0

U.S. Bid  
Opposed  
In Europe

Firms Vow Fight  
Over Westland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Europe's major aerospace companies have pledged a renewed fight to persuade shareholders of Britain's sibling helicopter concern, Westland PLC, to reject a financial rescue bid by a United Technologies Corp. subsidiary, Sikorsky, of the United States.

The agreement in principle approved Friday by Westland's chairman, Sir John Cockney, provides for Sikorsky to secure control of 29.9 percent of the company, Britain's sole helicopter manufacturer. The accord would include a small share set aside for Fiat SpA of Italy.

It prompted Aerospaciale's chairman, Henri Martin, to warn that if the Sikorsky agreement went ahead, Aerospaciale would be forced to look elsewhere for components for its Super Puma helicopter, currently manufactured by Westland.

The agreement, to be submitted to a meeting of Westland shareholders on Thursday, has raised a storm of protest among four European companies whose parallel rescue bid was summarily rejected Friday less than two hours after it was submitted.

The rival European bid, put forward by British Aerospace PLC, Aerospaciale of France, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany and Agusta of Italy, would provide Westland with immediate orders to keep its order book filled as well as £30 million (\$42 million) in operating capital.

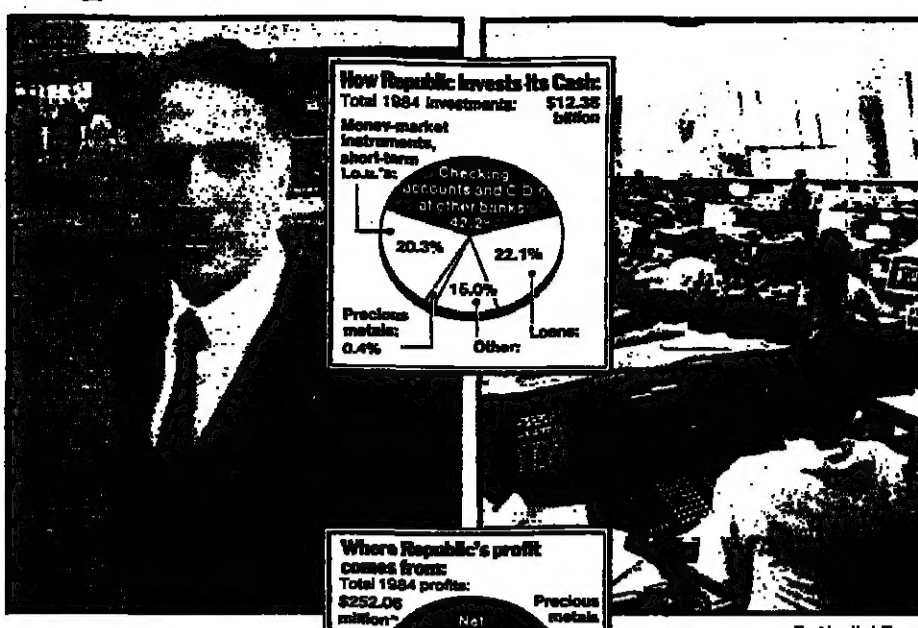
Industry specialists said Sunday that Michael Heseltine, Britain's defense secretary, would launch a bid to overturn the U.S. accord.

Mr. Heseltine, like his European colleagues, has expressed concern that the United Technologies accord would relegate Westland to the role of subcontractor.

"We intend to do all that is humanly possible to try to ensure that a European deal comes into existence," said David Horne, director of Lloyds Merchant Bank, which represents the European companies submitting the rival bid.

(AFP, Reuters)

Republic Bank Thrives on No Risks



By Eric N. Berg  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Republic National Bank of New York is the 30th largest U.S. bank. But one would never know it from its operations.

Under the helm of Edmund J. Safra, its conservative Lebanese founder, Republic neither courts big corporations for loans nor casts a wide net for consumer deposits. Its loans, in fact, represented only \$2.71 billion, or 21.6 percent, of its \$12.55 billion in assets as of Sept. 30, probably the lowest percentage for any major banking organization.

What Republic does do — quite profitably, analysts say — is earn interest on money it deposits at other banks, deal in gold and deliver foreign currencies to governments and financial institutions.

And with a booming business as well in "factoring" — buying accounts receivable from manufacturers in New York City's garment district — Republic New York Corp., the parent holding company, is clearly marching to the beat of its own drummer.

However unlikely these activities are as the focus for a bank, they have carried Republic into the major leagues of banking and won for its parent the respect of Wall Street. A new headquarters building to be completed this month on Fifth Avenue at 40th Street should make the bank, which has more than 30 branches

in New York City, more visible. "Republic is the banking industry's pacesetter in terms of earnings quality," Thomas H. Hanley of Salomon Bros. said in a research report.

Indeed, however one classifies Republic — as bank, gold bullion house, currency dealer or factor — its results have been impressive. Before securities transactions, Republic's 1984 return on assets was 0.98 percent, compared with 0.58 percent for a composite of 12 money-center banks, according to Salomon.

Republic's return on equity was 15.6 percent, compared with 12.5 percent for the composite.

These high returns have not been lost on investors. Republic New York Corp. stock, which has traded at a higher price relative to earnings than that of most big money-center banks, has risen steadily from a low of \$32 in mid-1984 to around \$51.25 now.

To be sure, material amounts of Republic's earnings have come from nonrecurring items, such as repeated sales of New York City real estate. Moreover, one reason that Republic may be such a skimpy lender is that it has performed relatively poorly

GAF Indicates  
It May Raise  
Bid for Carbide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — GAF Corp. has indicated that it might be willing to raise its \$68-a-share bid for Union Carbide Corp.

In a letter sent Friday to Union Carbide's chairman, Warren M. Anderson, GAF's chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, said: "GAF is willing to negotiate the terms of its proposal. And so that there will be no misunderstanding on your part, you and your board should know that GAF is willing to discuss any aspect of the proposal, including price, whether or not there are other bidders."

A spokesman for Union Carbide, which has been fighting the takeover bid, said the company had no comment.

GAF sweetened the terms of its bid on Thursday by offering to pay \$68 in cash for all of Union Carbide's outstanding shares — a purchase that would cost GAF nearly \$4.1 billion. GAF also said that its bid was no longer contingent on approval from Union Carbide's board.

Originally, GAF had offered to pay \$68 for 70 percent of Union Carbide's shares, a proposal valued at \$3.3 billion. The balance of the shares would have been exchanged for preferred stock of equivalent value after the takeover.

GAF decided to increase its offer because it was able to raise more financing than it originally thought it could, analysts said Friday. The transaction would be financed by the sale of high-yield, high-risk bonds, commonly called "junk" bonds. Additional financing is coming from a \$1.5-billion line of credit from banks.

Analysts said Friday that by sweetening its offer, GAF had made the bid more appealing to Union Carbide shareholders and harder for the giant chemical concern to resist.

"A better offer could be in the offing," said one investment analyst who asked that he not be identified.

Traders apparently were speculating about that possibility on Friday, when Union Carbide's stock rose \$1.75 a share, to \$69.75, on the New York Stock Exchange. It was the fourth-most-active stock, with 2.7 million shares changing hands.

GAF's shares were up \$3.50, to \$65.25.

By converting the bid completely to cash, GAF has disarmed the so-called "poison-pill" defense that attempts to make a target company too expensive to acquire. It has worked in several cases because shareholders had doubts about the value of the securities they would have received after an acquisition.

"In making the offer all cash they have removed that cloud of uncertainty," said Robert W. Wien, a vice president in the mergers and acquisitions group at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

In a separate development, Union Carbide said Friday that it had agreed to sell its worldwide films packaging business to Envirodyne Industries for \$230 million in a transaction expected to be completed by the end of January.

The sale is part of a restructuring program that began in August, according to Union Carbide, which denied that the move had anything to do with the GAF offer.

(NYT, AP)

AT&T Unit Says  
Paris Backs Pact

Reuters

HILVERSUM, Netherlands — France has approved the entry of a U.S.-Dutch telecommunications group, ATT-Philips Telecommunications BV, into its home market, according to the group.

In return, the group's U.S. parent, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has agreed to support the French state-owned Cte Générale d'Electricit in the U.S. market, a spokesman for ATT-Philips said Friday.

He said that financial and technical details still had to be worked out. Plans for production in France of an ATT-Philips digital telecommunications system would, however, go ahead promptly, he said, and CCE and ATT-Philips also would set up a joint microwave transmission company.

Ex-Stockholder Files Suit  
Over RCA-GE Disclosure

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former RCA Corp. shareholder has filed a class-action lawsuit in U.S. District Court against General Electric Co. and RCA for not disclosing earlier than they did on Wednesday that they had agreed to a merger.

The suit was filed Friday in Manhattan by Jerrold Shaffer, an RCA shareholder who was said to have sold his shares Wednesday. RCA's stock soared more than \$10 by the end of trading Wednesday, to \$63.50, before the companies made any public disclosure that they were engaged in merger talks.

Late Wednesday, after the stock market closed, the companies announced that GE had agreed to purchase RCA for \$66.50 a share. This meant that, in the frantic trading before this news, anyone who sold the stock because he did not know a merger was imminent missed the increased price.

The heavy trading and sharp rise in RCA stock before the announcement have raised questions about the possibility of illegal insider trading. RCA's stock jumped 33 percent from Monday through Wednesday while RCA declined to comment about business developments that might have accounted for the move.

The action in RCA options was even headier. The price of the December call option, which enables an investor to buy the stock at 50, rose to 11, from 34, on Wednesday.

The Chicago Board Options Exchange said it was investigating that activity.

The New York Stock Exchange has said that it is conducting a routine analysis of the trading in RCA and GE stock before the merger announcement. The Securities and Exchange Commission also is investigating.

"Whenever there is a price move that dramatic, it is of concern to the commission," said Mary McCue, an SEC spokesman.

The Big Board did not halt its trading until nine minutes before the close on Wednesday, and then because of an order imbalance. The trading pauses are intended to provide a break for new developments to be disseminated to investors, allowing a fairer chance to learn the news and assess the situation.

"We acted in an adequate fashion," said Richard Torrezano, an exchange spokesman.

In other developments, GE stock jumped \$2.875, to \$71, in heavy trading of more than 5 million shares Friday as investors and analysts responded more positively to the terms of its merger with RCA.

The increase was, in part, in line with a market rally. But analysts said that their views of GE after the merger were more upbeat after having studied the transaction's financial implications.

RCA's stock rose 37.5 cents, to \$59.625, Friday in heavy trading after tumbling \$4.25 Thursday.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

This has been a momentous year for the Group. Our two principal banking subsidiaries have been successfully merged. We now have a streamlined bank, headquartered in Edinburgh, and we have once again achieved record profits. In addition, two major developments have greatly enhanced the spread of financial services we are able to offer the public. First, the acquisition of The Charterhouse Group plc adds a new dimension to our expertise in serving corporate customers at home and abroad. Secondly, we have successfully launched the first venture by a leading bank into the underwriting and direct selling of motor insurance. This last novel and highly automated operation is still in its early stages, but initial indications, and customer reaction, are encouraging and augur well for the future.

GROUP OPERATIONS The profit before taxation for the year ended 30th September 1985 was £166.3 million, an increase of £35.0 million or 27 per cent over the previous year. Although the clearing bank arm of the Group has been the principal contributor to our profits, it is pleasing to report a creditable profit performance from The Charterhouse Group since acquisition. Costs this year

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A MERCHANT BANK, LAUNCHED AN INSURANCE  
COMPANY, AND STILL PRODUCED RECORD PROFITS"

Sir Michael Herries, Chairman.

Key figures	Year ended 30 Sept 1985	Year ended 30 Sept 1984	Change
Profit before taxation	£166.3m	£131.3m	+27%
Total assets	£15,031m	£13,386m	+12%
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	8.6p	8.1p	+19%

\*Adjusted for the effects of the rights issue in February 1985

Included more than £11 million in respect of non-recurring items associated with the merger.

Our domestic banking policy will continue to be the maintenance of our strong base of banking activities throughout the British Isles from Lerwick in the Shetlands to St. Helier in the Channel Islands and to increase our share of this market. Despite fierce competition we have achieved very satisfactory increases both in numbers of customers and in the use of our services. Internationally, the stronger organisation created by integration of resources will enable us to take up any opportunities that arise for growth by acquisition.

LOOKING AHEAD Looking ahead, the only prudent course is to assume that the volatility we have experienced in recent years will continue, in both international and domestic markets. It would be prudent also to assume that there will be no lessening in competition. Everything indicates that this will continue and, indeed, intensify.

These developments make it necessary for us to ensure that our efficiency and our service to customers are maintained at a high level. They also make it necessary to review carefully our longer-term strategies. This we have been doing, and the new ventures we have entered into in the past year are all part of this.

The unification of our clearing bank business, together with the recent acquisitions, will enable us to respond with speed and flexibility to the changes that are coming.

Copies of the 1985 Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB



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Dec 13

[illegible]

## AUSTRALIA

[illegible]

**AUSTRIA**

[illegible]

## BELGIUM

[illegible]

112	92 Oct
104	79 May

49	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
50	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
51	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
52	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
53	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
54	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
55	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
56	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
57	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
58	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
59	Alonso	Crust	20	100	777	1.53	5.20
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50	Spain	8:15 '97	14:40	12:18	10:7
51	USA	8:20 '97	14:40	12:18	10:7
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60	Shell Int Finance	8	16	Dec	77%	8.0	8.0	8.0	70
70	Shell Int Finance	74	7	Jan	99	8.0	8.8	7.58	

13	Word Poets O/A Capital	5/4	36	Nov	75	17.48	38.64
12	Northwest Soccer Denmark	5/4	35	Jan	99	24.00	14.25
11	Medics Petrosaurus Denmark	11/10	34	Dec	98	24.00	14.25
10	Medics	8/6	31	Aug	98	23.17	12.00
9	Icealands	9	17	Feb	97	11.23	22.89
8	Soundas De Guinea	8	10	Dec	89	10.00	72.85
7	Ur-Ord Finance	6/5	10	Oct	89/96	12.25	22.89
6	Ur-Ord Transatlantic	6/5	9	Dec	89	12.25	22.89
5	Esc Elmas Elmascom Com	14/4	7	Jan	95	23.75	22.87
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18	Esc Elmas Elmascom O/A	14/4	7	Jan	95	23.75	22.87

73	Colson Nat Automobile	15%	97	Mar	117%	12.84	11.54
74	Intermed-Rand Int	13%	76	Oct	101	22.15	11.50
75	Amstar-Bay	13%	76	Mar	100	11.50	11.50
76	World Bank	13%	76	Oct	100	11.50	11.50
77	Danco Petroleum	13%	76	Jan	111	12.29	11.50
78	Difco-Carlisle	14%	76	Jan	114	12.29	11.50
79	Int Standard Electric	13%	76	Mar	100%	11.26	11.17
80	Excelsior Bldg	9%	76	Jan	100%	11.26	11.17
81	Acadell	13%	76	Jan	100%	11.26	11.17
82	Canadian Utilities	13%	76	Dec	117	13.98	12.53
83	Elb-Earn-United Bank	12%	71	Jul	161	17.11	11.71
84	Industrial Bank, Canada	11%	76	Feb	101%	11.65	11.74
85	Royal Bank of Canada	9%	72	Feb	101	11.65	11.74

75 Alaska	1976 07 Jul	1976 12	1478
76 Panama Petroleum Pipeline	1976 06 Nov	1976 12	1478
77 Trans-Alaska Pipeline	1976 06 Nov	1976 12	1478
78 National Domestic Film	1976 07 Feb	1976 12	1480
79 Occidental Int'l Finance	1976 07 Mar	1976 12	1480
80 Gulf States Oil & Power	1976 08 Oct	1976 12	1480
81 Ohio Electric Finance	1976 08 Oct	1976 12	1416
82 GenCorp	1976 08 Oct	1976 12	1416
83 Current Power Light	1976 08 Oct	1976 12	1416
84 National Phenolics	1976 07 Mar	1976 12	1424
85 Harbors Bay	1976 07 Nov	1976 12	1426
86 Consolidated-Southwest	1976 07 Feb	1976 12	1426
87 Quebec Province	1976 07 Oct	1976 12	1364
88 Canadian Pacific	1976 07 Nov	1976 12	1364

Dec. 13

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Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds **WestLB**  
Westdeutsche Landesbank

(Continued on Page 10)



STYLE

BENEFITS OF LIFE  
ON THE A-LIST

Everyone—guests, functionaries, waiters, the press—was looking around, craning his neck, taking in the amazing scene. Up on the Grand Tier a tall, thin, expensively dressed woman strode past. A photographer called out, "Mrs. Kissinger!" She turned around, on automatic pilot, and struck a winning pose. A series of flashbulbs went off. She walked on. Another celebrity moved past. "Mr. de la Renta!" Automatic pilot. More flashbulbs. "Mrs. Kempner!" "Mrs. Taubman!" "Mr. Petrie!"

It was the opening night gala at New York's Metropolitan Opera. Chanel had paid \$250,000 to underwrite the affair, which would raise \$1.2 million for the Met. The three-hour performance of *Tosca*, featuring Montserrat Caballé and Luciano Pavarotti, was finished, and the glitterati, who had doled out \$1,000 to \$10,000 per seat, were preparing to dine on French food and to watch a fashion show.

After the curtain came down and the doors opened, it became clear that the main attraction was the audience. This evening at the opera was attended by everyone. "The Met is a national institution, a very prestigious organization, and we attract people from all over," said Cecile Zilkha, chairman of the gala committee. "They flew in for the party from London, Paris, Switzerland, Corpus Christi, San Francisco." Gettys, Mellons, Sculls and Rockefellers were delighted to be there. A few tables clustered together in front held Mrs. Zilkha, Mr. and Mrs.

Walter Annenberg, Nan Kempner, Pat and William Buckley, and Nancy and Henry Kissinger.

They came to see and be seen, and that is the crux of the matter. They all could have donated \$1,000 to the opera quietly and anonymously and dined instead at a charming French restaurant where the seats would have been more comfortable, the service more refined and their table com-

and institutions for donations and publicity has brought about a sort of "gala war," a glitzkrieg in which the prime ammunition is glamour.

Public relations man Whitney Tower says the competition is fierce: "Once the peak season begins in the fall, there are often three or four big charity events a week. It gets very competitive, as institutions try to get as many

attract to the parties shines on the institution, and vice versa."

Corporate involvement has become the key ingredient in the drive to make bigger, better benefit parties, and the degree to which corporate money is involved is increasing—even to the point where the *New York Times* reported that some guests "questioned" the "strong commercial tie-in" with Chanel at the Metropolitan opera gala. But fund-raising officials say that without corporate sponsorship the scale of these events would be vastly reduced. And to reduce the scale of the event means losing ground in the glamour war.

Almost everyone agrees that the leading event on the benefit circuit is the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute ball, held each December since 1973. Sissy Cahan, the Metropolitan's senior development associate, has been in charge of putting together the gala from the beginning. "The Costume Institute had been closed for five years, and Tom Hoving came to me and said, 'We've got to make some money.' So we said, 'Okay, we'll give a party.' And if you could have seen my pathetic little list . . ."

Cahan's pathetic little list wasn't all that pathetic. There were about 450 people on hand for that first Costume Institute opening, paying \$150 a ticket, and they included such luminaries as Bill Blass, the Oscar de la Renta, Estée Lauder, Princess Diane von Furstenberg, Mrs. Jacob Javits, Mollie Parnis, Ethel Scull, Simone Levitt, Max-

*Please turn page*



Helen Gurley Brown and Kathleen Hearst were among the guests.

panion chosen by themselves. But that's not the point.

They came to party, and to party in style. In the past five years the number of events benefiting charities and nonprofit institutions has increased many times to make up for the shortfall caused by the Reagan Administration's cutback on funding. The competition among charities

famous people to be on their committees as possible. By Christmastime a lot of people are "committed-out."

"It's imperative for the organizers to tailor-make an event that's guaranteed to be an attraction," says another close observer of the scene. "It's a one-hand-washes-the-other situation. The magnitude of the individuals they

FOOD

A TASTE OF  
THEIR OWN MEDICINE

Criticize the critics?"

New York's leading restaurateurs are never too eager to discuss the town's food reviewers. In fact, after agreeing to be interviewed, one owner of two popular eateries demanded that his name be stricken from the story. Whether this is culinary fear and loathing combined with a dash of healthy deference is not important. The fact remains that reviews have enormous impact—for chefs and owners there is nothing more wonderful than a food critic's praises, but a bad review can mean bankruptcy and deep depression.

Although word of mouth, a good location, ready cash and sufficient advertising can help overcome a negative review, restaurateurs say it's not easy to bounce back. But according to *New York* magazine's Gael Greene, a review alone cannot close a good restaurant. It can, however, put a bad restaurant out of business.

To this day no reviewer has sparked more controversy than the former *New York Times* columnist Mimi Sheraton, who has as many fans as she does critics. "I would have loved a better review from her," says Marvin Page, whose popular seafood establishment, Claire, received a one-star appraisal. He concedes Sheraton was right and that he was the one who made mistakes—in the form of an overcooked hamburger and an imperfect salmon.

"I respect Mimi Sheraton very much," says André Solner, the

maestro of the four-star Lutèce.

"But we didn't always agree. She wrote us up five years ago and gave us three stars. I expected the fourth one. She objected to the duckling with raspberries. I've used that recipe for a long time," he continues. "I thought she was wrong. I'm sure she thought she was right. It's difficult to be judged by one person."

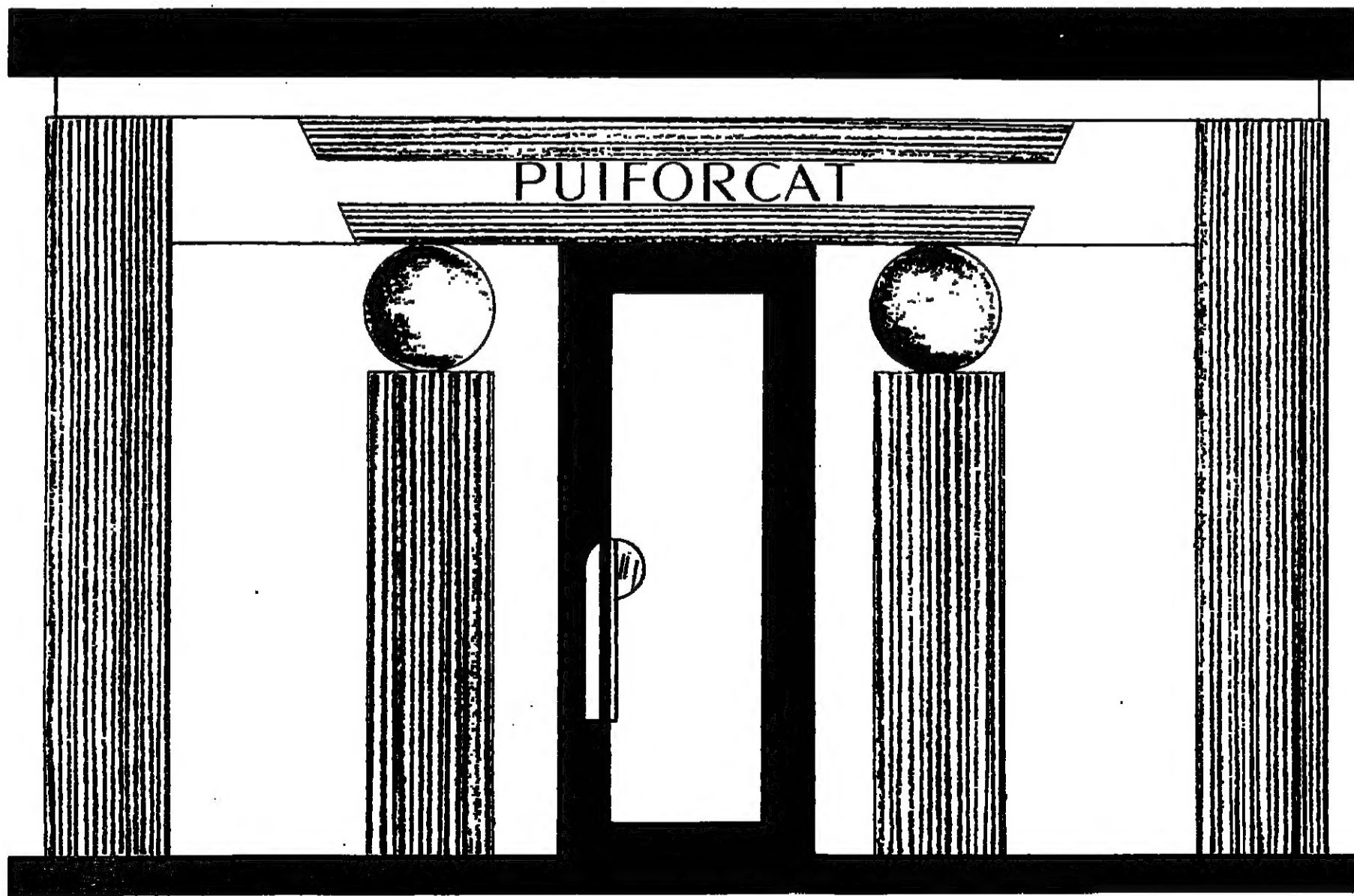
At least Sheraton got to enjoy her dinner at Lutèce. Several years ago Michael O'Keeffe, owner of the Water Club, refused to serve Sheraton and asked her party to leave. The highly publicized skirmish caused quite a stir. "Everybody told me that the press would kill me," says O'Keeffe, who also owns the River Cafe in Brooklyn. "But I ended up getting flowers from all over the country."

Charles Masson of La Grenouille is particularly indignant about his two-star review in the *Times* last March by Bryan Miller. "He described dishes that we never serve and that were not on the menu. They aren't even a part of our cuisine," explains Masson. The *New York Times* critic allegedly mistook shallots for whitefish caviar.

Gael Greene recognizes that some of her colleagues are more knowledgeable than others. "If I'm eating a cuisine that I have never tasted in its home ground, I judge it strictly on whether or not a person who loves to eat would love to eat it," she says. "There are some critics who just have stronger backgrounds and more

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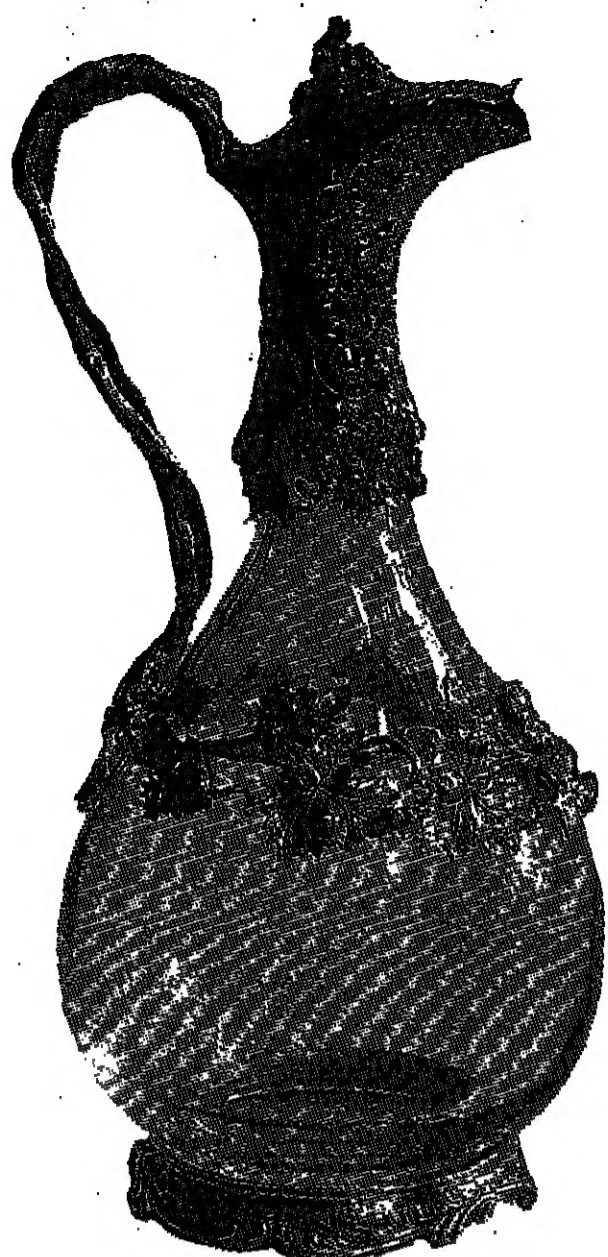


## ADVERTISING SECTION

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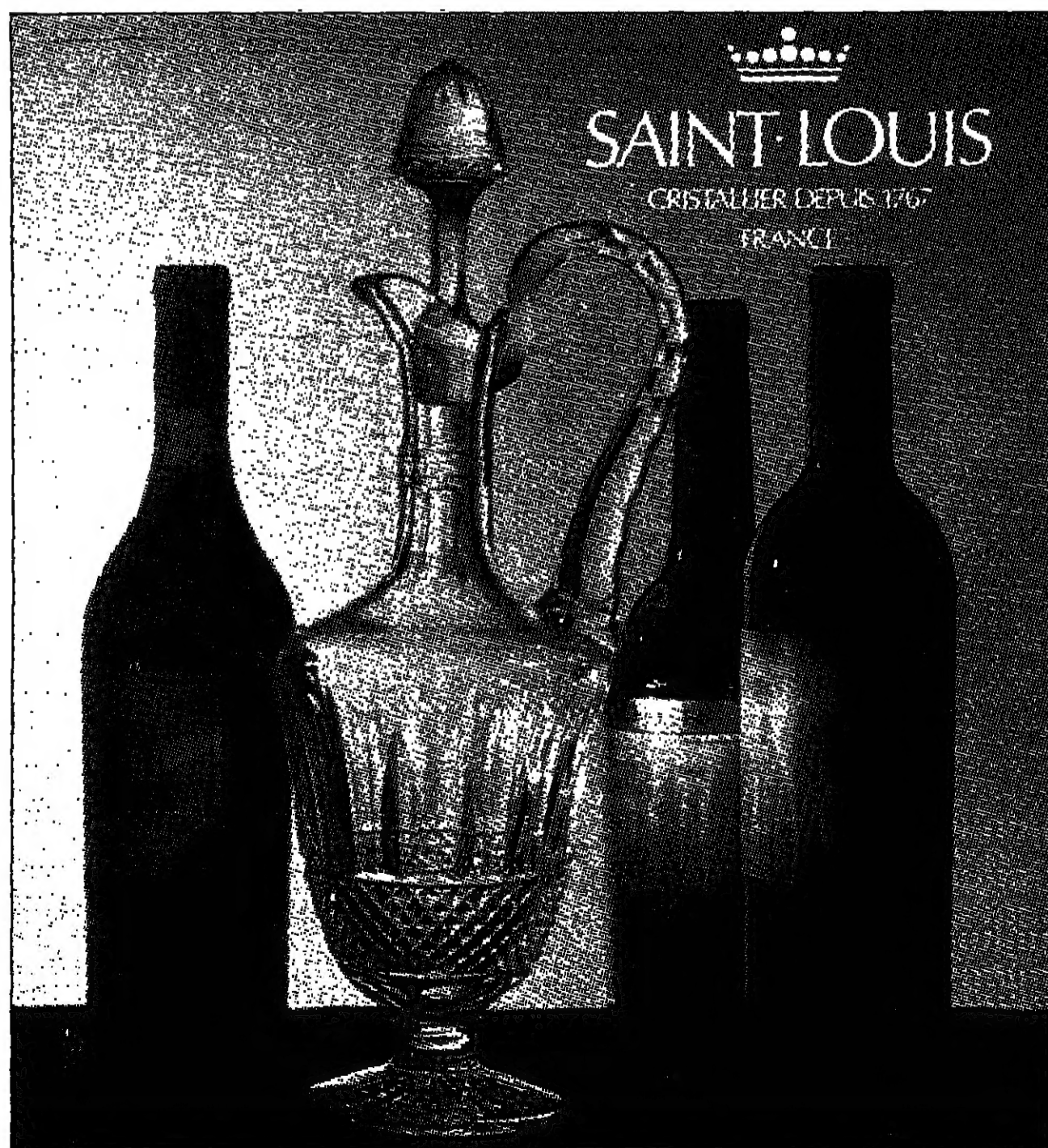
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## CALENDAR

## DECEMBER

Le Louvre des Antiquaires presents "Puppets and Asian Shadow Theater," a collection of 500 Asian puppets and dolls. Admission is 18 francs. Through March 2. Two Place du Palais Royal, Paris. For information, call 42.97.27.20.

**28** The 31st International Debutante Ball takes place tonight in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the benefit of the Leukemia Society of America and the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Club. Mrs. Gregory Hedberg is chairing the white-tie gala, and Mrs. James H. Van Allen is the honorary chairman. The receiving line forms at 7:30 p.m., and afterward there will be dinner and dancing to the music of Lester Lanin and his orchestra. Tickets are \$175. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 861-5911.

**31** The Cathedral of St. John the Divine's New Year's Eve Concert for Peace features Leonard Bernstein and Michael Barre conducting the Cathedral Symphony Orchestra. The evening begins at 7:30 p.m. and is free of charge. Amsterdam Avenue at 112th Street. For information, call (212) 678-6998.

## JANUARY

**1** The 65th Debutante Assembly and New Year's Ball will introduce deb from the U.S. and Europe to an international circle of guests at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stith Williams head the receiving line, which forms at 7:00 p.m. Lester Lanin and his orchestra will perform. Tickets are by invitation only. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 472-0499.

**5** The Manhattan Urban League hosts its 19th annual New Year's Reception at Windows on the World. Five community service awards will be presented at the black-tie gala, which takes place from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.; Brenda Neal serves as chairman. Tickets are \$50. One World Trade Center. For information, call (212) 926-8000.

**10** The Sons of the American Revolution hosts its 51st annual Colonial Debutante Ball in the Hotel Pierre. Edward Gynn, president of the SAR New York chapter, and Mrs. James E. O'Donnell are chairing the white-tie evening. The receiving line forms at 7:00 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing at 8:00. Entertainment will be provided by Philip Bennett and his orchestra, as well as a five and drum band. Tickets are \$95. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 206-1776.

**13** Alan King serves as master of ceremonies at the ATP/JAKS benefit for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation at the New York Hilton Hotel. Awards will be presented to tennis players considered most valuable by their peers. James Welsh, president and chief executive officer of Nabisco, is chairing the black-tie event. Cocktails are at 6:00 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:00. Tickets are \$250. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 889-2244.

**14** The Museum of the City of New York presents "Stuart Davis' New York," a comprehensive exhibit comprised of some 80 drawings, paintings, watercolors and lithographs of New York street scenes by the prominent early-20th-century artist. Through March 16. Fifth Avenue at 103rd Street. For information, call (212) 534-1672.

The 12th annual auction benefit at Sotheby's for the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association will be an evening of sales, dinner and entertainment beginning at 6:00 p.m. with cocktails and a silent auction. Edward Lee Cave conducts an 8:30 auction; dinner and dancing will follow. Mrs. Sydney

Gould, Mrs. Nina B. Griscom and Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson IV serve as cochairmen. Tickets are \$175. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 744-5022.

**15** Members of the American Horse Shows Association, the largest national multibreed equestrian service organization, will gather at the Hilton Palacio del Rio Hotel in San Antonio for their annual convention. Highlights of the three-day assembly include the second annual trade show on January 15, a gala dinner-dance and auction on January 16 and a full schedule of educational seminars. 200 Alamo, San Antonio. For information, call (212) 759-3070.

**18** The Foundation for Children with Learning Disabilities' annual benefit begins at the 12:30 p.m. semifinals of the Nabisco Grand Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden. Afterward, guests will head to the Marriott Marquis for a 5:00 p.m. cocktail reception and dinner-dance. Entertainment will be provided by Peter Duchin and his orchestra. Mrs. Peter Rozelle and D.C. Staley, chairman and chief executive officer of NYNEX, serve as chairmen. Dress is informal. Madison Square Garden; 1700 Broadway. For information, call (212) 687-7211.

**21** The Girl Scout Council of Greater New York hosts its annual benefit at the Brooks Atkinson Theater with an 8:00 p.m. performance of the award-winning play *Benefactors*. Mrs. Robert N. Downey is chairing the black-tie event, and Mrs.

John A. Morris is the honorary chairman. Committee members include Mrs. John R. Hearst, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and Mrs. Howard Phipps. Tickets range from \$75 to \$175. 256 West 47th Street. For information, call (212) 661-9846.

**24** A benefit at Avery Fisher Hall for Project Rescue is sure to lure even the most confirmed wallflower onto the dance floor. Contemporary, swing and disco music will be performed for dancers of all ages. The black-tie evening is sponsored by a group of young professionals and runs from 8:30 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Tickets are \$35 in advance, \$45 at the door. For information, call (212) 677-2352.

An opening-night Patron's Preview Party launches the 32nd annual Winter Antiques Show at the Seventh Regiment Armory for the benefit of the East Side Settlement House. The 5:00 p.m. cocktail/buffet will be held in the armory's Tiffany Room. Tickets are \$250. The show begins tomorrow and features an array of antiques and objets d'art. The Honorable and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke are honorary chairmen for the event. Through February 2. Tickets are \$7. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information and a listing of show hours, call (212) 665-5250.

The American-Russian Aid Association's 36th annual Bal Blanc in the Plaza Hotel will ring in the Russian New Year. Mrs. T.J. Oakley Rhineland and Betsy von Furstenberg are chairing the black-tie event. Cocktails at 8:00 p.m. will precede dinner and dancing. Alex Donner and his orchestra will entertain. Tickets are \$175, \$90 for juniors. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 787-0206.

## STYLE

Continued from opening page

ime de la Falaise, Denise Hale and, of course, Diana Vreeland. Still, most of the guests were drawn from the fashion industry.

From relatively humble origins the Costume Institute affair has grown to the point where more than 800 of the A-list pay \$750 for cocktails and dinner, and hundreds more are left disappointed at being unable to attend. It has become such a hot ticket that gate-crashing is now a big problem. "We catch them. We know who they are by now; they're professional crashers. There's one very attractive young man. I wish he'd give me his name, because we have a lot of old ladies who'd be happy to bring him. He wouldn't have to crash."

**F**ifty years ago Elsa Maxwell, the legendary café society party giver, summarized what she expected from her guests: "First, I want a woman guest to be beautiful. Second, I want her to be beautifully dressed. Third, I demand animation and vivacity. Fourth, not too many brains. Brains are always awkward at a gay and festive party. Above all things," she continued, "a man should be good-looking. Then he should boast a tailor who is an artist. Third, he must not be overly married."

Just as styles in fashion, food and decorating change over the years, so do tastes in party guests. Today power—more than looks—is the magic ingredient. "Invite anyone who will cause a commotion," says Aileen Mehle, who chronicles the parties of the rich in her daily "Suzy" column in the *New York Post*. "Any top movie star or rock star. Or TV star, somebody from 'Dallas.' Heads of state are the most powerful. Find a powerful person with a sense of humor, like President and Mrs. Reagan."

One regular on the circuit outlines the perfect party roster: "You have to have representatives of talent, beauty, money, successful business acumen, lineage. If you got the Mellons to come, that would take care of the lineage

thing. Then, Barbara Walters; Bill Paley; the best-known model; the world's richest person currently, someone like what Henry Ford used to be thought of; Jerzy Kosinski. These people know what's going on in the world—who's taking what drugs, who's got how much money. They know where the bodies are buried, they know what the relationships are, who's who in the Kremlin. All that stuff that gives them dimension. Barbara Walters could be at a party talking to one person, and ten people will stand around and listen."

Another requisite for a successful party is strict adherence by the hosts to the dictum: "Nothing succeeds like excess." Nikki Haskell, a professional party person who teaches a class on how to get invited to the right affair, found the Costume Institute event a little on the boring side, because of the party's equestrian theme. It wasn't quite excessive enough.

The impact of excess is especially pronounced when the party is private. Says Suzy: "Drue Heinz, Mrs. Jack Heinz the 2nd, threw the biggest splash for Jack's 75th birthday last spring, in a little park behind their house in Sutton Place. People came dressed up in 1890s costumes. There was a barge on the river, fireworks after dinner, sheep roaming on the meadow, actors on swings, mimes and clowns, the guardrail was garlanded with fruits and flowers—all in that little park. It was the perfect private party."

And what of the current boom in party giving? Will it last out soon? No, says Hugh Piney, a SoHo gallery owner and a regular on the party circuit. "These days not only do you not need an excuse to have a party, but it's almost obligatory. Any new business, new product, new anything seems to warrant having a party. Clubs compete with each other, a charity has to raise funds, a rock band has a new video, whatever. You have to have a party."

—Justine Blau



ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

BUSINESS

SUBURBAN STYLE TAKES ON NEW YORK

olor," says Verna Gibson, her smile ready but her voice a little hoarse for a a.m. discourse on the latest in women's fashions, "is in year. Patterns are bold and ting. The emphasis is very ch on self-expression." plot is in? Patterns are excit- Self-expression is being

selves or the parent company that owns them. Based in Columbus, Ohio, but perpetually expanding under the aggressive stewardship of its founder and chairman, Leslie Wexner, The Limited, Inc., boasts of being known as "the fastest-growing, most profitable specialty retailer in the country," according to *Forbes* magazine. Its

city's most competitive fashion turf. Add to that the significant differences in marketing, traffic and style between Madison Avenue and the average shopping mall, plus the recent slump in both the apparel and retail industries, and clearly, the Limited has its work cut out for it.

Gibson has her own brand of confidence: "I truly believe the New York girl has been waiting for us—for our service, our pricing and our merchandise." In fact, she claims, some haven't been able to wait at all. "We came across a lady from one big East Side apartment house who took a cab out to our Paramus store and bought 82 Forenza sweaters. She had gone around her building getting orders from all her friends." So much for any mall stigma along the avenue.

In Gibson's world there is but one driving creed. "It's our job as merchants to predict what women will buy and get it to them at the best value and with the highest level of excitement," she intones. Clearly, this is music to Les Wexner's ears. The energetic Limited chairman credits his Limited Stores president with much of the company's growth and direction. "Verna started with us when we were still a Midwestern chain of just a few stores," says Wexner. "She's aggressive, a super manager and a super merchant—which in my book means listening to the customer's point of view. We couldn't have gotten where we are without her."

Still, Wexner acknowledges the "enormous expectancy" in setting up a first-time New York shop. "Operationally, Madison Avenue will be our toughest challenge," he admits.

Verna Gibson is a staunch family loyalist—married at the tender age of 18 "and still going strong" 24 years and two grown daughters later. Thus, although she now is constantly on the road, Gibson will readily cut short a junket to Hong Kong or Paris to return home, to

her husband in Columbus.

A native of Elkview, West Virginia, Gibson began working her way through Marshall University in the early '60s as an assistant buyer for the local Smart Shops. She wound up staying at Smart Shops for six years, working her way up to merchandise manager, until her husband Jim, then an executive for Schick razors, was transferred to Columbus in 1971. At the time, Les Wexner's Limited Stores was a modest regional name in sportswear boasting all of eight locations. But its reputation was growing, and Gibson remembers her first encounter with the Wexner product as if the store were a matinee idol.

"I was walking down a mall in Columbus," she recounts, "and as soon as I saw my first Limited Store I fell in love. I ran to a pay phone, called Les Wexner and told him I had to meet him right away."

The Limited's young boss offered his new recruit a slot as mer-

chandise trainee. That continued for some months, until the day Wexner, says Gibson, "came into my office and told me to go to California to do our Christmas buying. I was scared to death. Suddenly I had to fill up a whole holiday line. It was quite an education."

From there, Gibson's rise was fairly straight—advancing over the next 14 years through every rank a retail executive could expect. Finally, this past June, she was named president of the 563-store division. There were a few uneven moments along the way, such as the rare closing of a Limited store, which Gibson attributes to "poor malls out in the boondocks." More memorable were a couple of terrible seasons she suffered as a merchandise manager in the mid-'70s—a time, she recalls, when "a lot of people said we weren't going to make it as a business."

Gibson has scored her share of knockouts—for instance, the line

of lambswool sweaters she imported one year from Hong Kong that set a national rage for their sequined panda bear design. Or the shiny Lurex sweaters brought out early one July that sold out immediately.

And now Madison Avenue becomes the latest trophy, though Gibson isn't likely to linger in New York very long. There are, after all, 562 other stores to worry about, not to mention overseas manufacturers, a new business plan and next year's merchandise forecasting. Most of all, there is Columbus, where her husband now runs a pair of upscale home furnishings stores and where her daughters check in from college. Becoming reflective for a moment, she says of the new Sixty-second Street showcase: "I've waited a long time to open a store as spectacular as this one, but as much as I love New York, Columbus is still my home."

—Allan Ripp



ean Verna Gibson has brought the Limited Stores to New York.

phasized? Somehow the state- ments don't sound all that con- ing, even coming, as they do, from the president of one of the country's largest fashion retailers, Limited Stores, whose spar- ing new triple-decker showpiece just opened at the corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-second Street in Manhattan.

certainly, the typical Madison nue consumer, who knows a ng or two about color and pat- is (to say nothing of self- ession), may nonetheless be given for not being exactly up- ate on the successes of the ited—either the stores them-

1984 sales totaled \$1.3 billion. This megachain has more than 1,400 retail outlets—nearly 600 of them under the Limited Stores banner and hundreds more under such specialty names as Lane Bryant, Sizes Unlimited, Pic-A-Dilly's and Lerner's. Just this fall The Limited purchased Henri Bendel, the prestigious West Fifty-seventh Street specialty store. But its footholds in tony urban settings belie its far greater habitat—the suburban shopping mall.

There are those who might question the boldness of opening such a lavish specialty department store in the heart of the

FOOD

Continued from opening page

positive tastes in one area or another. I'm not going to start naming names."

With more than 10,000 restaurants in New York and as many as three serious restaurant openings a week, staying on top of food trends isn't easy. "You can't cover everything," acknowledges Greene. "The food world is so busy and gossipy. Everyone considers himself or herself a food critic, so you are constantly getting leads. There are neighborhoods where you might not be likely to discover something while walking down the street, but you will nevertheless get letters, phone calls and tips. It's important to find out what New Yorkers like, but it doesn't mean it will match what a

demanding palate thirsts for."

Just as it is possible to question a critic's taste or judgment, it is possible to engage in polemics about the star rating system. Soltner finds this method inadequate, contending that restaurant reviews should be more like those for theater or films.

Greene says that using the star system on a weekly basis would drive her crazy. "I deliberately chose not to do it," she says. "It's hard to compare a tiny inexpensive restaurant in Chinatown with Le Cirque. When I do something about 20 restaurants in the same category, I find it's possible to give stars or mouths signifying pleasure. I admire the *Times* critics for being able to take on that task, but sometimes they slip."

O'Keeffe is also against a sys-

tem that lumps decor, ambiance, service and price together. "They should have a board with lots of people giving input," he says. "Miller gave the Water Club one star, but it reads like a two and one-half star review." O'Keeffe cites the *Washington Post's* system as an example of a more efficient rating method. There a restaurant's characteristics are judged individually.

Rating system or no, reviews can often teach restaurant owners a thing or two. Soltner recounts a visit from Gael Greene. "I was sure she was going to destroy us," he confesses sheepishly. "She's a tough cookie. At one point she said my frozen raspberry soufflé was grainy. Of course my reaction was who is she? She writes better, but I'm the cook. My recipe is a classic from 20 years ago. It annoyed me. The next day, when I was calmer, I ate my soufflé, and you know what? It was grainy."

—Blanka Nedela

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# Magie noire



LANCÔME  
PARIS



## New Eurobond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes from information supplied by European bond traders.

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	end week	Terms
<b>LOADING RATE NOTES</b>						
Crédit Lyonnais	\$100	2001	3/16	100	99.70	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.45%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Jan. 15.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$150	1996	Libor	100.10	99.97	Interest pegged to the offered rate for 6-month Eurodollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations \$100,000. Payable Jan. 9.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$250	2011	0.03	100.10	99.95	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1997 and redeemable at par in 1998. Fees 0.15%. Denominations \$100,000. Payable Jan. 9.
Crédit Lyonnais	DM 250	1996	1/4	100	99.60	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Payable Jan. 8.
Crédit Lyonnais	DM 125	1990	1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 7.5%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Payable Dec. 19.
Crédit Lyonnais	DM 300	1996	3/16	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Maximum coupon 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. Payable Jan. 9.
<b>FIXED COUPON</b>						
Capital	\$150	1993	9%	100%	98.38	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 16.
Capital	\$100	1995	9%	100%	98.40	Callable at 101% in 1990. Also 100,000 warrants, priced at \$25 each, exercisable at par into identical, noncallable bonds. Later bonds can be bought with warrants plus bond coupons during the first 5 years, then with warrants and cash. Warrants may be put back for \$15 each during the last 5 years or be redeemed at maturity of \$25 each. Payable Dec. 27.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$105,765	1995	10%	99%	99.00	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1993. Backed by property. Payable Dec. 30.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$100	1997	10%	99%	98.63	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1996. Backed by property. Payable Dec. 30.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$150	2001	9%	100%	98.00	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 14.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$75	1996	9%	100%	—	Callable at 101% in 1993. Payable Jan. 14.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$100	1993	9%	101%	99.75	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 14.
Crédit Lyonnais	\$200	2001	10	100%	100.25	Noncallable. Denominations \$10,000. Payable Dec. 23.
Crédit Lyonnais	DM 100	1992	6%	99%	99.50	Callable at 100% in 1990. Payable Dec. 23.
Crédit Lyonnais	FF 500	2000	10%	99%	98.00	Callable and redeemable at par in 1993 when new terms may be put. Payable Jan. 14.
Crédit Lyonnais	ECU 40	1993	9	100	98.38	Noncallable. Payable Feb. 10.
Crédit Lyonnais	ECU 50	1996	9	100	98.00	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1992. Payable Jan. 15.
Crédit Lyonnais	ECU 60	1993	8%	100%	98.38	Callable at 101% in 1992. Sinking fund to start in 1993. Payable Jan. 20.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus 50	1990	15%	100%	98.50	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 29 in marks or in U.S. dollars.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus 40	1991	15%	100%	99.13	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 29.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus 40	1990	14%	100	97.50	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 30.
Crédit Lyonnais	Y 20,000	1993	6%	101%	98.63	Callable at 100% in 1990. Payable Feb. 10.
Crédit Lyonnais	Y 20,000	1996	8	101%	—	Noncallable. Redeemable at maturity of 127.50 yen per dollar for a total of \$112.7 million. Payable Jan. 17.
Crédit Lyonnais	Y 10,000	1996	8%	101%	98.25	Noncallable. Redeemable at maturity of 129 yen per dollar for a total of \$35.9 million. Payable Jan. 31.
Crédit Lyonnais	Y 10,000	1991	6%	101	99.13	Noncallable. Payable Jan. 30.
<b>UNITED LINKED</b>						
Crédit Lyonnais	\$ 60	2000	open	100	98.50	Coupon indicated of 54-59%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 5 to 7% premium. Terms to be set Dec. 18. Payable Jan. 8.
Crédit Lyonnais	DM 25	1990	2%	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into 873 shares of 466 yen per share and of \$1.25 yen per mark.
Crédit Lyonnais	Aus 75	1995	11	100%	—	Noncallable. Convertible at Aus 1392 per share. Payable Dec. 20.

## International Market Lags New York

(Continued from Page 7)

learning arbitration procedures put forth at the next general meeting.

Mr. Wiggy also announced that the board had commissioned a study on establishing an electronic trading system in which prices could be available on video display on bankers' desks. Such a system, Mr. Wiggy said, would be "the market's need for more transparency." At present, individual market makers show their

prices on screens that other banks can consult.

The study on establishing a computer-assisted trading and quoting system is being undertaken with the aid of the National Association of Securities Dealers whose Nasdaq system is used in the U.S. over-the-counter equities market. The study is expected to be completed in September 1986.

Mr. Wiggy also said the board would meet with leading market makers at the end of next month to

discuss whether the existing level of capital committed to the Eurobond market is adequate. Mr. Wiggy noted that the explosion in the volume of new issues marketed each year has not been accompanied by a significant increase either in the number of market makers or the capitalization of existing firms.

Market makers put capital at risk and provide liquidity to the market. The question, he said, is whether the existing level of liquidity is adequate or whether it is a potential problem.

## Discount Rate Cut Seen Unlikely This Month

By H.J. Maidenberger  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is unlikely to cut its discount rate to financial institutions from its current level of 7.5 percent after New Year's Day because it has been relatively generous in

supplying demand tends to weigh down rates.

In the secondary market for Treasury debt issues, current 90-day bills were bid at a rate of 6.98 percent, off 7 basis points. The companion six-month bills also closed at a rate of 6.98, down 4 basis points, and the one-year bill rate was unchanged at 7.02 percent.

Among the intermediate issues, the 8.5-percent notes of 1987 rose 1/32, to 100 2/32, for a yield of 7.90; the 9% of 1991 gained 1/32, to 101 28/32, to yield 8.66 percent, and the 9.5% of 1995 lost 3/32, to 101 28/32, and now yield 9.21 percent. At the long end of the market, the 10.75% of 2005 rose 1/32, to 109 1/32, for a yield of 9.70, and the 9% of 2115 gained 2/32, to 103 10/32, for a yield of 9.53 percent, compared with 9.86 percent a week earlier.

While cash prices of longer-term Treasury debt issues moved narrowly, buyers eagerly bought Treasury bond futures in Chicago, where the spot December contract closed up 17/32, to 84 13/32.

## U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Dec. 13	
Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax Exempt Bonds	8.42 %
Money Market Funds	7.51 %
Domestic 7-Day Average	6.87 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	6.87 %
Home Mortgage	12.43 %

## Subaru Considers IMV Tie

The Associated Press  
BELGRADE — Subaru, the Japanese auto manufacturer, is studying joining with a Yugoslav manufacturer, IMV, to make a car to compete in the United States with the Yugo GV, another Yugoslav auto, made by Zastava.

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

## Akzo Uses New Measure To Contest Fibers Ban

By Steven J. Dryden

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A new measure by the European Community to counter unfair trading practices has been put to use for the first time by a Dutch petrochemicals group.

The community's New Trade Policy Instrument was invoked by Akzo NV when it asked the EC Commission Dec. 10 to investigate a ban by the U.S. International Trade Commission on imports of Akzo's Twaron aramid fibers.

The EC measure was created last year to enable the community to respond more quickly to such U.S. trade moves.

A longstanding patent dispute between Akzo and Du Pont Co. over the aramid fibers, a durable thread used by the armaments industry, resulted in the ITC ruling.

The commission has 60 days to determine whether to accept the Akzo complaint. If it does, and subsequent talks with the United States do not resolve the issue, it can then recommend retaliatory action against Du Pont.

In a separate development, the commission fined Akzo the equivalent of \$8.8 million for violating EC antitrust rules, a commission statement reported. It said it was the largest antitrust fine ever imposed by the commission and it was ordered because the company had abused its dominant position in the organic peroxides market by attempting to drive a smaller competitor from the market.

## Guidelines Over Noise Approved by Council

The Council of Ministers has approved the first communitywide set of guidelines on noise levels in the work place.

The guidelines say that as a "general principle" risks resulting from exposure to noise must be reduced to the lowest level technically and economically possible.

Noise prevention measures are required when the level exceeds 90 decibels on the average during a working day, and when it exceeds 85 decibels at any one time. Unions had called for an average threshold of 85 decibels.

Because of objections from some member states, a proposal requiring tighter standards for new factory installations was not approved by the ministers.

## Agreement on Subsidies To Corners Announced

The United States and the community have settled another trade issue, concerning the U.S. complaint over EC subsidies to fruit canners.

Under the agreement, the community will reduce its aid to peach canners in 1986 and eventually phase out other processing subsidies.

The issue, while not involving large amounts of trade, assumed symbolic importance for the United States because of a ruling against the community by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The United States had argued unsuccessfully that the community should accept the GATT findings on the issue, which President Ronald Reagan cited in September when he opened a campaign against trading practices he said were harming U.S. exports.

## Commission Portfolios Are to Be Reallocated

The EC Commission is facing what could be an unusually difficult meeting Jan. 3 when it reorganizes the sharing of portfolios to make room for the new Spanish and Portuguese commissioners.

Jacques Delors, the commission president, has said he would relinquish two of his portfolios, monetary affairs and social aid funds, but other commissioners will also be expected to give up certain responsibilities.

One commission source said that while Mr. Delors' initial delegation of commission tasks in 1984 was accomplished with a minimum of ill will, "it does not look so smooth this time."

Mr. Delors' ideas for the new division of labor are not known, but he must also try to take into account the desires of some commissioners for more appealing responsibilities.

Commission sources said that the responsibilities of several commissioners are not expected to change, including Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of North-South and Mediterranean relations, Willy De Clercq, the external relations and trade commissioner, and Lord Cockfield, the commissioner in charge of internal EC market affairs.

Two Spanish commissioners and one Portuguese commissioner will join the executive body Jan. 1, enlarging its membership to 17.

Portugal, meanwhile, has nominated Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, a parliament member and former minister for foreign trade and agriculture, as its commissioner.

## SELECTED U.S./E.C. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Apollo Comp.	14 1/2	14 3/4
Mr. Gaskett	8 1/2	9
Bitter Corp.	5	5 1/2
Modulair	9	9 1/2
Rodime	10 1/2	11 1/2

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF CONTINENTAL AMERICAN

## GATT Delegates Cite Trade Goals

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Delegates from 47 developing countries have concluded a meeting by calling for the exclusion of trade in services from a new round of global trade talks, saying the issue "poses a serious threat" to free trade.

The countries will present their proposals next month to a preparatory committee that will make up the agenda for negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a conference spokesman said. No date for the new GATT talks has been scheduled.

The meeting in New Delhi, which ended Friday, was aimed at preventing industrialized nations from including services, such as banking, shipping and insurance, in future GATT negotiations.

## U.S. Said to Abandon Threat To Future Japanese Chips

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has backed down from a plan to penalize imports of the next generation of Japanese semiconductors if the government finds Japan is selling existing computer chips below market value, according to administration sources.

A ranking White House aide said Friday that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige overstepped the authority given him by President Ronald Reagan by threatening computer memory chips still on the drawing boards.


He said Mr. Baldrige was authorized only to investigate charges that Japanese companies were "dumping" existing chips—selling them for less than their cost of production to capture a major share of the U.S. market.

Mr. Baldrige was unavailable for comment. But Commerce Department aides asserted Friday that Mr. Baldrige believes that his announcement on Dec. 6 followed the president's directions and that he would defend his position at the White House on Monday.

Sources at the department said extending penalties to future generations of chips is "routine" and is part of a dumping investigation initiated by Micron Technologies of Idaho. The only difference, they said, is that this investigation was started by the White House.

William Walker, an attorney with the New York and Washington firm of Mudge Rose Guthrie and Alexander, said that the Japanese felt Mr. Baldrige was being "excessively aggressive" in trying to include future generations of computer chips in the investigation.

THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS



COMITÉ COLBERT  
Champagne Ruinart: Exquisite Elixir

Bernard Mure, President



The elegant effervescence of vintage champagne holds no mystery for the venerable house of Ruinart, for over two and a half centuries, the ultimate master of this noble art. But what else should one expect of those who learned the treasured technique at the very source. When the legendary Dom Pérignon invented this most glorious of wines, another Benedictine monk, Dom Ruinart, was in on the secret. He passed it on to his nephew Nicholas Ruinart, who founded the family firm, the oldest of the champagne houses, in 1729.

The distinctive 18th century silhouette of their vintage wine bottle has reflected some unforgettable moments of history in the making. Talleyrand ordered his champagne from the house of Ruinart at the time of the Congress of Vienna, no doubt to add to his other diplomatic persuasions. Charles X was welcomed by J.-F. Irénée Ruinart then mayor of Reims, when the king arrived for his coronation in 1825. Seven years later, a Ruinart was at the White House of President Andrew Jackson, introducing his luxurious liquid to the New World.

Ruinart today is just as breathtakingly distinguished. It has always been served by the president of France in the Elysee Palace and by the prime minister in the Hotel Maitland with other leading brands. Only just over a million bottles are produced each year for a privileged elite that dines at Paris' Taillevent, for example, Ritz the Concorde, lunches at New York's Le Cirque or Los Angeles' Spago, stays at the world's grand hotels or shops at Fauchon or Hédiard in Paris.

AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS NAMES OF THE FRENCH "ART OF VIVRE" 3 BIS RUE DE LA BAUME, 10086 PARIS

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

Sherry Lehmann in New York and other such prestigious restaurants and stores.


"We don't want to exceed a certain production," says Ruinart president Bernard Mure, a direct descendant of the firm's founder, "so we can guarantee our loyal clientele the best champagne possible." Ruinart's acquisition by Moët-Hennessy in 1965 has allowed Mure the necessary capitalization to witness the irregularity of champagne harvests and continue to produce only the finest champagne.

The results of this elixir policy are as sparkling as the wine itself. 1984 sales were \$8.1 million and in the first six months of 1985, \$4.3 million. Exports to 85 countries account for approximately 30 percent of turnover. Their major customers, the United States, uniquely imports the regal Dom Ruinart vintage Blanc de Blancs only produced in exceptional years. As Mure points out, in the champagne industry "everything depends on nature." This year, forecast as a disaster last spring was metamorphosed by a superb Indian summer and now promises to be a memorable vintage. "A particularly well-balanced wine and a remarkable harvest," says Mure, "but unfortunately a very small quantity."

Down in the timeless hush of the picturesque Ruinart cellars, ancient chalk caves that date from Gallo-Roman days and are classified as an historical landmark, hundreds of thousands of bottles of vintage Ruinart undergo the same immutable champagne ritual that will assure there will always be just enough of this precious liquid for that discerning clientele who knows the difference.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

**\$500,000,000**



**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

**Zero Coupon Bonds of 1986, Due 2002-2016**

**Serial Zero Coupon Bonds Due Annually February 15, 2002—February 15, 2016**

The Bonds are being offered by the undersigned in face amount denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 at varying prices which will be determined at the time of sale, based upon market conditions at such time.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from the undersigned as may lawfully offer the securities.

**Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.**  
Manager and Underwriter

In cooperation with  
**The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.**

December 11, 1985



*Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel.: 01-623-1277.  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.*

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

100

Sales in	Net	Sales in
1996	1996	1996

Pierse  
Alger  
Bank

—Cont. Price 1/16—	Cont. Yield Firm 10%	Anti Security	9
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### Explanation of Symbols

C\$	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
£	British Pound Sterling	L	Luxembourg Franc
DM	Deutschmark	SF	Swiss Franc
Nkr	Norwegian Krone	FF	French Franc

CU	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
Nkr	Norwegian Kroner - DM		



## American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts
Dec 16			Dec 16			Dec 16		
Dec 17			Dec 17			Dec 17		
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## Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts
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## Chicago Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts	Option & price	Call	Puts
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Dec 30			Dec 30			Dec 30		
Dec 31			Dec 31			Dec 31		

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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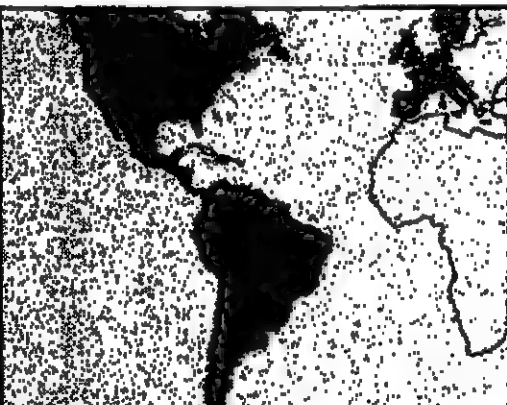
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December 16, 1985

Beyond the debt crisis—  
Latin America  
the next ten years.Sponsored by the International Herald Tribune & the Inter-American Development Bank.  
London, January 27-28, 1986.

This major international conference brings together a distinguished group of financial, government and corporate leaders from Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe and the United States to examine the outlook for Latin America over the next ten years.

As places at the conference are strictly limited, we recommend that senior executives from the banking and business community interested in attending, complete and mail the registration form today.

JANUARY 27, 1986

Chairman: Lee W. Huesner, Publisher, International Herald Tribune.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Antonio Ortiz Mena, President, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.

SNAPSHOT OF THE DEBT CRISIS, RESCHEDULING MOVES, ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

Eduardo Wiesner Durán, Western Hemisphere Director, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO TACKLE THE DEBT PROBLEM

Jesús Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, Mexico.

Fernão Brocher, Governor, Central Bank, Brazil.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM SHOULD ADAPT

Michel Comdessus, Governor, Banque de France.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor, Bank of England.

HOW MULTINATIONALS HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF OPERATING IN THE REGION

C.J. van der Klugt, Vice-Chairman, Philips Industries, Eindhoven.

Peter Wallenberg, First Vice Chairman, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

REVIVING INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The Honorable Edward Seaga, M.P., Prime Minister, Jamaica.

Francisco Swift, Finance Minister, Ecuador.

Arnaldo Musich, Director, Organización Techint, Buenos Aires.

JANUARY 28, 1986

Chairman: Anthony Sampson, International writer, Editor of The Sampson Letter.

NEW EFFORTS TO STIMULATE TRADE WITH THE AREA

Claude Cheysson, European Commissioner, Brussels.

Felipe Jaramillo, Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the GATT, Geneva.

THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE DEBT PROBLEM AND FOR NEW CREDITS

Enrique Iglesias, Foreign Minister, Uruguay.

Manuel Ullao Eiras, former Prime Minister, Peru.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS' VIEW OF LATIN AMERICA

David Rockefeller, Chairman, International Advisory Committee, The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

William Rhodes, Chairman, Restructuring Committee, Citibank, New York.

Werner Blessing, Member of the Board of Managing Directors, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt.

PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT of Central America

Carlos Manuel Castillo, former Vice President, Costa Rica.

b) Andean Region:

Manuel Azaña Arreaza, Finance Minister, Venezuela.

THE FUTURE: REVIVING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, THE COMMON INTEREST

Lord Harold Lever, former Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION OF A CURRENT ISSUE

Participation from several key speakers.

## REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The fee for the conference is \$595 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant.

All U.K. based participants are subject to VAT 15%. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned in full for any cancellation postmarked on or before January 13.

Please return registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (83 1) 47 47 16 86 or telex 613 595.

INTER-AMERICAN  
DEVELOPMENT BANK  
Herald Tribune  
Cribunc

## CONFERENCE LOCATION

The Port Louis Hotel, London W1Y 8BX. Telephone: (44 1) 499 6321. Telex: 21533.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

## CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the conference January 27-28. ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

SURNAME

FIRST NAME

POSITION

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY/COUNTRY

TELEPHONE

TELEX

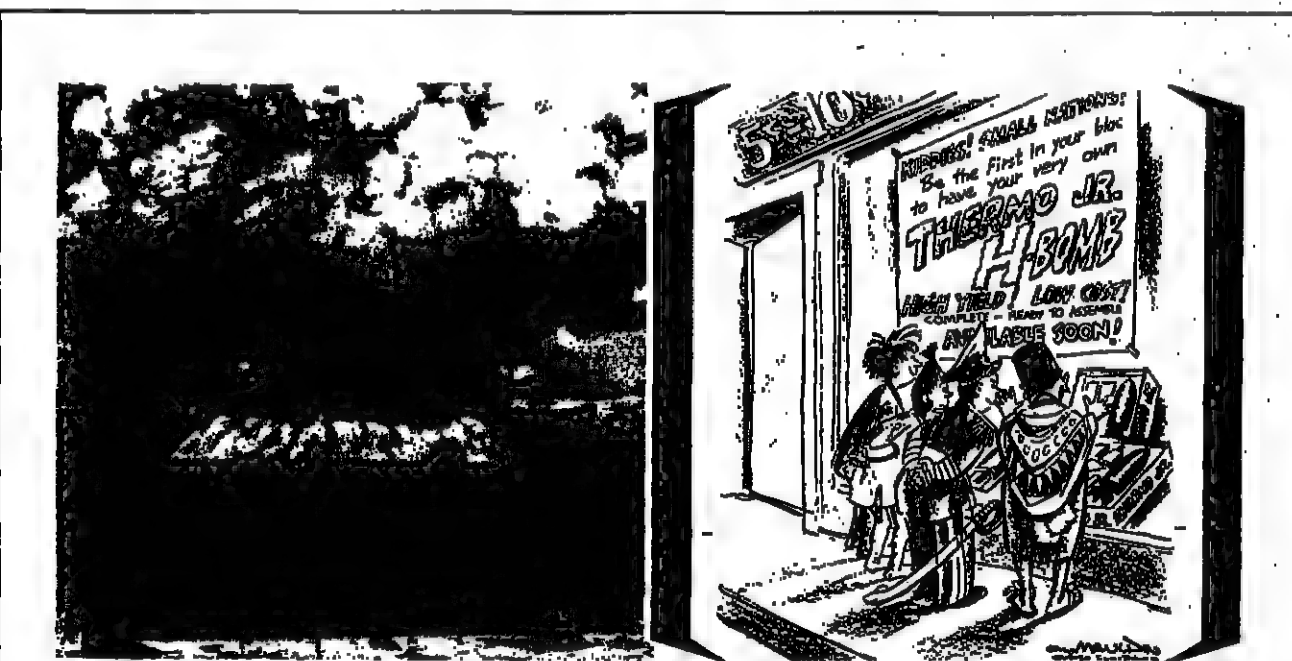
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## NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Selling in 100s High Low Close Change					Selling in 100s High Low Close Change					Selling in 100s High Low Close Change					Selling in 100s High Low Close Change					Selling in 100s High Low Close Change					Selling in 100s High Low Close Change				
AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	AAAI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



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	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
SIX MEMBERS	10	8
MORE THAN SIX	10	4

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
FIVE	11	9
SIX	7	2
MORE THAN SIX	6	2

HIGHER INCOME

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
MORE THAN 2,000,000 PTS. PER ANNUM	20	10

PREDOMINANT POSITION OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
ENTREPRENEURS	34	21
FREE PROFESSIONS	21	17

HIGH POSITIONS ARE PREDOMINANT AMONG EMPLOYED PERSONS

	READERS ABC%	REST OF PRESS %
COMPANY MANAGERS	8	2
TOP EXECUTIVES	19	7
TOP OFFICIALS	12	3

\*According to a survey conducted in February/March 1985 by CISE, Sociodemographic Researchers, within the framework of the Autonomos Community of Madrid.

## ABC. Prestigio de la Prensa de España.

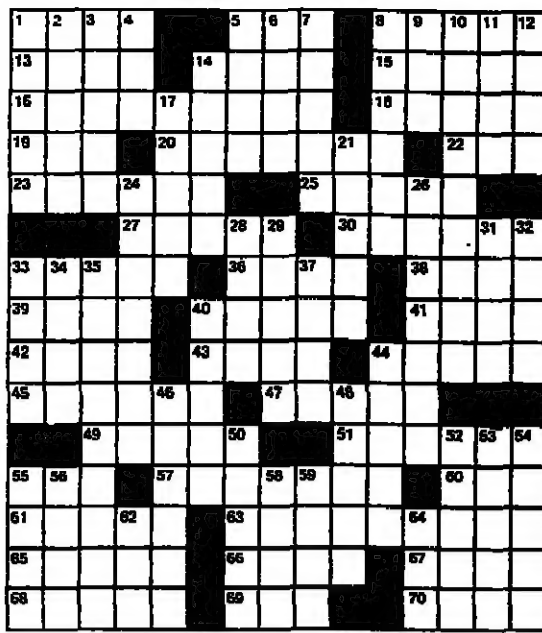
ABC. Madrid's General Daily Morning Newspaper since 1905.

Address: Serrano, 61 Telephone: 435 31 00 Telex: 27682-27683









**ACROSS**

1 Nuisance  
5 Call — day  
8 Planted  
13 Scamper  
14 At once, once  
15 Having one component  
16 Smoothed over  
18 Varnish  
19 From — Z  
20 Drill master?  
22 "Haw,"  
TV program  
23 Finishes  
25 Pursue  
27 Played a role  
30 Ur's best seller  
32 Serve the soup  
36 Singer Jerry  
38 Sweet, fortified wine  
39 Iniquity  
40 Get control over  
41 Anatomical fold  
42 Unless, in law  
43 Guest houses  
44 Provide the provender  
45 Strick  
47 Clipped  
49 Minneapolis suburb  
51 Hatch

**DOWN**

55 Put two and two together  
57 Copernican theorist  
60 Hwy.  
61 Fair structure  
62 Empty  
65 Vinegar bottle  
66 Arkin or Alda  
67 Concerning  
68 Gluts  
69 Ship-shaped clock  
70 Reviews unfavorably

**DOWN**

1 Troy's last king  
2 Have an — the ground  
3 Ice-cream server  
4 Take — (rest)  
5 Having a share of  
6 Praise highly  
7 Prank  
8 Levy on top of a levy  
9 Just — of those things  
10 Pale and wan  
11 Buffalo's lake  
12 Force unit  
14 Skilled

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOU TOLD GRANDMA THAT DADDY'S PAJAMAS WERE WORN OUT AND HE WEARS SIZE 2?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YHFS

DIPW

CONDES

KELCHE

A TACTFUL HUSBAND ALWAYS REMEMBERS HIS WIFE'S BIRTHDAY BUT FORGETS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: OPIUM DAUNT CLEAVE RARITY

Friday's Jumble: OPIUM DAUNT CLEAVE RARITY

Answer: What kind of milk does an invisible baby get, naturally? — EVAPORATED

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Athens	12	8	Beijing	12	4
Berlin	12	8	Bombay	28	24
Bombay	28	24	Buenos Aires	28	24
Buenos Aires	28	24	Calcutta	28	24
Calcutta	28	24	Cairo	28	24
Cairo	28	24	Chennai	28	24
Chennai	28	24	Columbo	28	24
Columbo	28	24	Dhaka	28	24
Dhaka	28	24	Hankow	28	24
Hankow	28	24	Hong Kong	28	24
Hong Kong	28	24	Kobe	28	24
Kobe	28	24	London	28	24
London	28	24	Manila	28	24
Manila	28	24	Medan	28	24
Medan	28	24	Mumbai	28	24
Mumbai	28	24	Nagasaki	28	24
Nagasaki	28	24	Osaka	28	24
Osaka	28	24	Seoul	28	24
Seoul	28	24	Singapore	28	24
Singapore	28	24	Tokyo	28	24
Tokyo	28	24	Yokohama	28	24
Yokohama	28	24			

**MIDDLE EAST**

Athens 12-8, Berlin 12-8, Bombay 28-24, Buenos Aires 28-24, Calcutta 28-24, Cairo 28-24, Chennai 28-24, Colombo 28-24, Dhaka 28-24, Hankow 28-24, Hong Kong 28-24, Kobe 28-24, London 28-24, Manila 28-24, Medan 28-24, Mumbai 28-24, Nagasaki 28-24, Osaka 28-24, Seoul 28-24, Singapore 28-24, Tokyo 28-24, Yokohama 28-24.

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 22-18, Sydney 22-18, Melbourne 22-18, Perth 22-18, Brisbane 22-18, Adelaide 22-18, Hobart 22-18, Darwin 22-18, Canberra 22-18, Sydney 22-18.

**MONDAY'S FORECAST** — CHANNEL: Slightly cloudy, FRANKFURT: Overcast, Tenna: 12-8, MAJOR: Fair, Tenna: 12-8, NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, PARIS: Overcast, Tenna: 12-8, PORTLAND: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, ROME: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8, YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy, Tenna: 12-8.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## UCLA, at Last, Wins Soccer Title

SEATTLE — Andy Burke, the UCLA sophomore, could not have waited much longer to score his first goal of the 1985 U.S. college soccer season.

Not only was it the last game of the year it was the longest game in National Collegiate Athletic Association soccer history.

But in the eighth overtime, Burke took a lead pass from Paul Krumpke and blasted a 15-yard (137-meter) shot with his left foot past Steven Pheil, goalkeeper for American University of Washington, D.C., to give UCLA its first NCAA Division I soccer title, 1-0.

Saturday night's game in the Kingdome lasted 166 minutes and five seconds. That was almost seven minutes longer than the 159:16 it took Indiana to beat Duke in eight overtimes in the 1982 final.

Burke, who had fractured a bone in his left foot earlier this season and had played in only 10 games, none during the playoffs, did not enter the game until the seventh overtime.

Just before the winning play, the American University star, Michael Brady, limped to the sideline with a muscle cramp, leaving the Eagles two men short. Teammate Serge Torrelles had been ejected in the third overtime.

Had Brady stayed on the field instead of coming to the sideline, officials might well have stopped play. "That was a mistake," said Steve Sampson, UCLA's assistant coach.

Sigi Schmid, the Bruins' coach, said, "I think we were a fitter team. All those hours of practice paid off."

England's Pledge to FIFA

England will withdraw from the European Championship if any of its clubs' supporters cause trouble on the continent, the chairman of the Football Association, Bert Millichip, has said, Agence France-Press reported Saturday from London.

The FA made the promise to the International Federation of Football Associations, FIFA, in return for Thursday's decision to allow English teams to again play friendly matches in Europe.

The FA will not permit English clubs to play in potential trouble spots, such as Belgium or Italy.



Niall Quinn of Arsenal beat the Liverpool goalkeeper, Bruce Grobbelaar, right, for the final goal in Saturday's 2-0 decision in London that ended Liverpool's 14-game unbeaten streak in English soccer. Quinn, a 19-year-old Irishman, was making his league debut.

## After 20 Losses to Celtics, Cavaliers Finally Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHFIELD, Ohio — It was just a year ago that the Cleveland Cavaliers started their drive to respectability. They had won only two of their first 21 games and were the joke of the National Basketball Association.

But under the patient handling of George Karl, their coach, the Cavaliers improved rapidly and posted a 34-27 record the rest of the way to reach the playoffs.

## NBA FOCUS

This season, the Cavaliers were off to a better start but still below .500. It may be that, on the anniversary of last season's turnaround, they have started another.

With guards World E. Free and John Bagley each scoring five points in the last three minutes of Saturday night's game, the Cavaliers held on to beat the Boston Celtics, 109-99.

The Celtics had beaten the Cavaliers in 16 consecutive regular-season games and swept the Cavaliers in four games in the first round of the playoffs last spring. The Celtics had lost only three of 23 games this season.

The Cavaliers are 11-13, but they have defeated division leaders in the last two games. Friday night in Milwaukee, Free scored 39 points in helping beat the Bucks.

The Celtics led by as many as

## Stenmark Ends Drought On Giant Slalom Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA VILLA, Italy — Ingemar Stenmark, the Swedish ski racer, ended nearly two years without a World Cup victory on Sunday when he won his 80th event in 13 years on the circuit.

Stenmark charged back on the second run to take the opening men's giant slalom of the 1985-86 season, ahead of Austria's Hubert Strolz, fastest on the first run, and Robert Ehrlicher of Italy.

Stenmark had been fourth best on the morning run, 0.59 seconds behind Strolz. Stenmark's aggregate time was 2:38.95, which was 0.42 ahead of Strolz.

The 29-year-old Swede's last World Cup victory had been in a giant slalom at Val, Colorado, on March 3, 1984.

The overall World Cup holder, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, 26th in Saturday's downhill at San Cristobal, Italy, and sixth in the giant slalom, won the combined with 3550 points.

On Saturday, Austria's Peter Winkler took first place in the downhill ahead of Switzerland's

Peter Müller and West Germany's Sepp Wildgruber.

Winkler scored his fifth World Cup downhill victory on the Salsburgh track in 2:04.82.

Karl Almer of Switzerland, overall leader going into Saturday's race, fell in the final straight after losing his balance at the last jump. But he skidded across the finish line for 15th place and one point in the overall standings. (AP, AP)

Hess Wins Women's Slalom

Erika Hess of Switzerland moved to the top of the women's overall standings with a victory Sunday in the slalom at Savognin, Switzerland. The Associated Press reported.

Hess, 23, clocked the fastest times in both the 61-gate first run and the 60-gate second run to finish with a combined time of 1:42.89 on the artificial snow course.

Next came Brigitte Gaudier of Switzerland, at 1:43.36, and Nadia Bonfini of Italy, at 1:43.37.

The victory gave Hess a total of 81 World Cup points, ahead of Michaela Gerg of West Germany, who has 60. Gerg did not race on Sunday.

1986 Openers in U.S.

Three American resorts have been awarded the season-opening men's races for the 1986-87 World Cup season. The Associated Press reported from Denver.

Park City, Utah, was chosen for slalom and giant slalom races Nov. 29-30. The tour is to move to Copper Mountain, Colorado, for a slalom on Dec. 3, and to Watkins Glen, New Hampshire, for slalom and giant slalom Dec. 6-7.

The World Cup is shifting its season-opening races because of a repeated lack of early-season snow in Europe in recent years.

## BOOKS

## LONDON MATCH

By Len Deighton. 407 pages. \$17.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by J. I. M. Stewart

LEN DEIGHTON published "Berlin Game" in 1983, followed it up with "Mexico Set" and now comes forward with "London Match." The analogy with tennis is sketchy, since a good many games have to be played to win a set and several sets to win a match. The end of this volume there has been a decisive climax to a long and complex action, and that one player or side has gained a victory. The characters, however, have little sense of this. "It's not game, set, and match to anyone," the protagonist says on the final page. "It never is."

Is this perhaps a neat way of hinting that there may be more to come about Bernard Samson of London Central, his wife, Fiona — whose sheer inconvertibility establishes once and for all the robust character of Deighton's imagination — and a prodigious array of men and women nearly all of whom have some connection with espionage? The writer would be entitled to reluctance to have done with them and their environments in London, Mexico City and Berlin. The characters, though liable to bore a little during their frequently overextended verbal fencing, are tenaciously true to themselves even if not quite to human nature. Ben Jonson would have approved of them. The places, urban or rural, are triumphs of painstaking observation and stinging descriptive power. This is particularly true of Berlin, as, for example, the edge of the Tiergarten, with its abandoned embassy buildings "like the gigantic hulks of a rusting battle-fleet."

Sometimes Deighton's linguistic resourcefulness is at odds with *verisimilitude*, but this happens less frequently than in the earlier books. In "Mexico Set," for example, we come on somebody with "a hard unyielding face, smooth like a carefully carved *nezuque* handled by generations of collectors, and darkening as elephant tusk darkens when locked away and deprived of light." It seems improbable that this elegant fancy should come to Samson when it does.

But other secret agents too are keen philologists: "These airline blighters speak their own language," said Dicky. "Have you noticed that? Stewards are hostesses... safety belts are lap straps, and emergency exits are safety exits. Who thought up all that double-talk?" "It must have been the same PR man who

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

MARE	HASA	OWED
USED	LETHE	AOUE
THE	HEART	OF
TED	INONE	LISLE
EGAN	DAS	
ISIN	HISMOUTH	BUT
DEM	IT	INEE
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NAN	SLIT	RABAT
TRE	MOUTH	OF
ENE	PONS	
ORANG	ATTIC	HES
MAN	ISIN	HISHEART
ETTA	ENACT	SLOE
REEL	ROTS	TEST

## Celebrating Donatello's 600th

FLORENCE — Six months of celebration here next year will mark the sixth century of the birth of the sculptor Donatello. The city is refurbishing the Bargello museum, which houses most of Donatello's major works, including his David.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, West achieved a brilliant defense position. He led the club ace against four spades and scored a club ruff. Since the opening bid placed the spade king, the other declarers made the game by playing the spade ace eventually.

West, however, ruffed with the spade king instead of the ten and led a diamond. South won in the dummy and confidently finessed the nine of

spades, knowing that the ten was on his right. He was not pleased with the subsequent developments.

WEST (3)  
♠ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♥ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♦ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♣ A 2

EAST  
♠ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♥ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♦ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♣ A 2

SOUTH  
♠ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♥ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♦ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♣ A 2

NORTH  
♠ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♥ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♦ 2 3 4 5 6 7  
♣ A 2

Both sides were vulnerable. Tip: bidding.

West led the club ace.

First West produced the ten to defeat the game. Then South's partner pointed out that he could have afforded to play the spade ace and return to dummy, if necessary, with a heart lead. And finally West confessed the truth: His spade ten had been hidden during the bidding and most of the play.

Both sides were vulnerable. Tip: bidding.

West led the club ace.







# The Rarefied Sutherland Voice Remains Largely Intact

By Lon Tuck  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At 58, Dame Joan Sutherland is one of those rare singers, as Kirsten Flagstad was, whose voice remains largely intact at an age when most singers have retired.

Are there any concessions to age? "Well, I don't think I want to try and sing as high as I used to," she said — that's F above high C. "I think E-flat is about the extent of my range."

The soprano was in Washington for a Kennedy Center concert performance of Donizetti's dauntingly difficult "Anna Bolena," one of his trilogy of operas about the Tudor monarchs. This was the first full Sutherland performance in Washington in 15 years.

What she calls "my freaky voice" is the only one in music today — or for a long time — that combines such power with such astonishing agility and range. It harks back to the dazzling voices of the Italian bel-canto era, for which Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini wrote, and which had a kind of proficiency that largely vanished from the opera stage for many decades. "Anna Bolena" was written for arguably the most fabulous of those early singers, Giuditta Pasta.

Sutherland's voice is very large, and she is a large woman, approaching six feet in heels. Her height, she has said, made her particularly self-conscious when she was young. The head and face are especially broad, with a strong jaw and imposing brow — perfect physiognomy for her formidable vocal cords.

Her mother, also a distinguished singer, raised Joan to be a mezzo. The girl was clearly there, but her mother kept the voice low until Joan's late teens. "I think she was being protective, and I think she was right," Sutherland said. After winning some contests at home in Australia, she went to London for what amounted to a seven-year apprenticeship with the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. "They sort of tossed me this and that from time to time and I agreed to do most of it. I did Cilda [in "Rigoletto"], but I also did several Aidas."

The story of how Joan Sutherland became the Joan Sutherland — Dame Joan Sutherland since



Dame Joan: "The whole vocal mechanism is you."

1979 — involves one of the most remarkable partnerships in modern music: Sutherland and the conductor Richard Bonynge. They are husband and wife (they recently celebrated their 30th anniversary), star and conductor, singer and coach. From time to time there have been pushouts from rivals who refer to Bonynge as Mr. Sutherland, implying that his career would not have flourished had he not been married to Dame Joan.

But without his guidance as adviser and, sometimes, godfather

(Sutherland describes herself as lazy), the extraordinary combination of artistic traits that make up the mature Joan Sutherland might never have come together. Sutherland had the voice. Bonynge, a fellow Australian, had immense knowledge of the craft of singing, and of bel-canto opera especially. When Sutherland left Australia for London it was beginning to look as though her future was in Wagner or heavy Verdi. "Nobody really got on to the coloratura ability, the agility, the range of voice. It was Richard that devel-

oped the Donizetti-Bellini tendencies."

They worked together exploring her voice. "I think I developed a knowledge of my own capabilities. I think Richard has a great knowledge of my capabilities. I don't think I have stretched the voice beyond where it was capable of going at a given time. Well, in fact, at times I was pushing it a little hard. But in point of fact it just felt worse than it was. I don't mean that it felt sore or anything. I had to make an effort to control every facet of the vocal equipment to get the results."

"I think I've remained in a repertory that suited me. I have done a few that were not strictly my meat" — including a brilliant recording of Puccini's "Turandot," which she has never done on a stage — "but I didn't do them early on, just when I thought I was capable. Look at 'Norma.' We worked on that for 10 years before I actually did it on stage. We kept looking at it here and there and deciding that I couldn't get through the role. We just kept working over the difficult sections."

"And even when I did 'Norma' for the first two times, we did them too close together. And I ended up with the most ghastly attack of some kind of nervous stomach disorder. I had this yearning back home" — she points to the middle of her abdomen — "the doctor said, 'Well, it might be some kind of gall bladder problem. But you tell me you think it is nervous tension.' And I said, 'I'm sure it is, because I've no history of anything like that.' And he said that 'if it continues you better see your doctor when you get back to London.' But after a rest there was nothing wrong."

It was Bonynge who led her to develop those incredible high notes. She recalls a particular experience: "We were working and I was having trouble with the E-flat. I still maintained that my voice was not as high as that. And Richard said, 'Come on, do a scale for me, do a scale for me, you can do it on a scale.' So I did it on a scale, and I went beyond the octave and kept on singing and finally rain came down in the end. So I was hoisted on my own petard. After that I didn't have a leg to stand on."

Has she undertaken any more

I-sharps? "Never. I mean, some people will sing a G. But I don't. Really. Who needs it?"

What is the top of "Anna Bolena"? "I don't get above an E-flat or even a D. I get confused because some of the keys have been changed."

She paused for a moment, seeming to muse on the subject of her high notes. Then she said: "They are like the old girl with all the jewels. If you got 'em, you wear 'em."

Sutherland once remarked that

to survive as a diva, you have to be absolutely like a horse. "Well, after all," she said, "the whole vocal mechanism is you, not the way it is with a trumpet, or an oboe, or anything where you can sort of replace a reed, or a stop or a string. And if you are tired, if you are run-down — or if you talk too much" — she interrupted herself with a burst of laughter, then added, "But you don't really talk the same voice with which you sing. Though many singing teachers think that you should sing with the same mechanism with which you speak, I certainly don't. If the way I sing was the way I spoke, I might be the most fantastic Shakespearean actress."

But, back to being like a horse. You used a terrific constitution to stand up. There is the sheer physical effort of singing some of these roles, like Norma or Anna Bolena. You have to have great physical relaxation."

For her, relaxation means needling and books, both piled on a table in front of her. The current book is Ann Edwards's biography of Katharine Hepburn.

"But I think you have to cope with knowing, for instance," she said, "with a girl in her eye. You can manage to fit things like interviews with journalists. You have to face cameras, ordinary cameras, cinema cameras and television cameras. You have to be able to take direction from both a conductor and a producer. You have to have a working knowledge of a couple of languages, as well as your own. And you have to be prepared to be approached in the street by groups of fans, possibly in snow, or rain, or wind, or what you will. And you have to be able to manage to be smiling and pleasant. It takes a lot."

Sutherland made her U.S. de-

but in Dallas in 1960 with Handel's "Alcina." It was a major triumph. Elsa Maxwell, the ultimate party giver of the international pre-jet set, presented her with five dozen long-stem roses.

She recalled a glorious "Don Giovanni" from the same Dallas season, in which she sang Donna Anna and Elisabeth Schwarzkopf sang Donna Elvira. "That was some cast," she exclaimed, "and do you remember Schwarzkopf with that great handkerchief, and how she threw it upstage while poor old Luigi Alva was singing 'Il mio tesoro'?"

Deliberately upstaging Alva?

"Oh! And how!" Sutherland had had few of the stormy career controversies that stalked Maria Callas, her tempestuous predecessor in so many roles. But there have been occasional spots. She recalled the time she was supposed to do Constantine in Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio" for the Metropolitan Opera. "I started to study it with Richard in Australia. And I said to him after a while, 'I think the time for me to do this is past.' I would have had 13 performances and the tour. And I said, 'I don't think I can turn in 13 goodies.' And they didn't like it at all. But I gave them 18 months' warning. That's time enough to find another Constantine. I thought I was being honest. They thought I was being a traitor."

During the interview, the only obvious frustration she voiced about her career was her weariness with all the travel. "We find we like it less and less," she said. "We hope to do less each year, and spend more time at home" in the hills above Montreux, Switzerland. "We will certainly not sort of phase me out completely, but I certainly would like to do less."

After a Christmas holiday in Switzerland — their first visit home in three months — she and Bonynge will embark upon a rigorous six-month tour over three continents. Next summer she will violate her normal ban on most summer extravaganzas, giving joint concerts with Luciano Pavarotti at the Hollywood Bowl and outdoors in San Francisco.

"Large people in large venues," she said, smiling. And large voices? "Well, we hope so. If we're not worn out by then."

## Fed Up With Full Plate

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Stressed out? Overworked? Wrapped too tightly? In this condition, you no longer use the simple "busy as a one-armed paperhanger": the phrase died out because of overuse or because it is now viewed as a slur against the handicapped. Instead, we have embraced, or swallowed, the metaphor of the full plate.

"I find myself with a very full plate," reports the actress Linda Hunt, featured in the movie "Eleni."

Israel "has a full plate" in dealing with its economic problems, said Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, precluding wider agreements.

Craig R. Whitney, an assistant managing editor of The New York Times, called full plates to my attention: "This is probably a confusion with Matthew 26:39. 'If it be possible, let this cup pass from me.'"

When this vague trope? The full dinner pail has been tracked to Theodore Roosevelt, in 1894, and was the slogan of the 1900 McKinley campaign, but in those days the word full was something to be desired. In the 1920s, however, the adjective gained a connotation of that's enough, already, and the word-picture appeared in a 1928 Daily Express article, quoting one Elton Pace as saying: "I cannot say I have a lot on my plate . . . a lot of worry, my lord."

The expression has been crowding the platter ever since, overriding overloaded, surfeited and up to here. Writers who use it regularly are urged to go on a diet.

It is the season to shower words by goods on wordlovers. (74 is an itty-bitty word for 74 is never use a construction that begins in poetry and song and has been overworked by off-key, holly-draped copywriters. That sentence should, in this season, be showered on wordlovers. O.K., now — back to the Christmas spirit, to guide shoppers to gifts for literate loved ones.)

Dare to give the first volume of the projected five-volume DARE — the Dictionary of American Regional English (Belknap Press, \$49.95). You cannot tell a chipmunk from a ground squirrel with-

out Fred Cassidy's morning achievement in DARE's dialect.

If you need mnemonics to remember anything — as I wish I could figure out a way to remember mnemonic, or why mnemonic began with an m — try Michele Slung's "The Sent-Minded Professor's Memory Book" (Ballantine, paperback, \$5.95). I now walk around saying "Nights Grow Darker After August," which draws curious glances from colleagues but is supposed to remind me of the declension Latin (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative). On how pronunciation quays: "When by quays, think of the sea."

Lengthen your life by shortening your sentences. If you do not know the words "Barzun" or "Barzun," in your library, you'll find without a classic (Harcourt, Row, paperback, \$6.95). The Modern Language Association has brought out "Line by Line: How to Edit Your Own Writing" by Claire Kehrwald Co. (Houghton Mifflin, \$14.95). The more helpful than hortatory, a solid sections on putting words in their places (avoiding the too only and how to come to grips with a comma). The best pronouncing guide to names since the comprehensive NBC Handbook is "This is Clay," by Wilfred J. McCut (University Press of America, paperback, \$3.95). It straightens architects (Marcel Brody; core-booby-AY, mace-van-de-ROE-uh), reminds you that a v of writers have the first in Ayn and Anais — Ayn, rhymes with nine (Rand) and NIGH-is (Nin) — and even reveals that finger to touch the ceiling painter, Mick (not Mike) AN-julio.

Philip Howard of The Times London has turned out an original and thoughtful book. He beats me to the punch on titles for column collectors. "Words for Me," A Word "Your Ear," but his book has written a book from scratch (one hopes, for much scratch). "The State of the Language" (Ford University Press, \$14.95).

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